INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
17

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

REGD. NO. B. 1063

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
18

VOL. XIX NO. 242 BOMBAY THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

PRINCES BACKING OUT OF FEDERATION?

OLD CHIVALRY IS AS DEAD AS MUTTON

WOMEN WILL BE IN FRONT LINE IN FUTURE WAR

Com. Kenworthy On British Hypocrisy

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, October 14.

"In the next war women will be in the front line," predicts Commander Kenworthy in the "Daily Herald." Though he does not personally believe it, he asserts: "We shall see another world-war between the great Nations due to the common-sense of the common people." The Commander calls back to mind the aftermath of the last War and says:—

"If the people of the world are mad enough to embark on another war, women of all nations will be in the front-line with men and as we are sure there are plenty of explosives lying about, the moral civilisation of the world has not kept pace with the growth of material power." In a pathetic tone, the writer appeals to the people to remember that innumerable ex-soldiers and sailors all over the world are in the lunatic asylum to-day.

He says: "Old chivalry is as dead as mutton. As soon as the last War broke out, we used to call the Germans 'baby-killers.' That was hypocrisy. We did all bombing we could, against German towns. We had gigantic plans ready for large air raids on all big German cities including Berlin, when the Armistice came to the enraged disappointment of the plane-makers. And how many babies did we kill in Germany and Austria, with our blockade? How many women's hearts did we break?

"Indeed, in chivalry we are far behind the Bedouin tribes of the Arabian deserts, for in their warfare women are sacrosanct. In our wars in future none will be spared and we shall try to make their deaths as painful as possible. Ah! It will be said, if you kill women you destroy the race, but modern warfare is race-suicide and if humanity is not wise enough to prevent war, our system of society deserves to perish. If the coach of civilisation rattles to destruction, woman will be on the box seat."

SPANISH PREMIER RESIGNS.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Madrid.—Premier Zamora who is a Catholic, has resigned following the decision of Cortes in favour of the separation of Church from State, expulsion of Jesuits and confiscation of their property.—Reuter.

INDIAN DELEGATES MOBILISE AGAINST NEW MENACE

DR. SAPRU'S PLAIN-SPEAKING

"We Want To Know Where We Stand Now"

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Hardly had the British Indian delegates enough time to breathe confidently over the successful termination of the Conference after last week's communal breakdown, when they received another shock yesterday as a result of the most surprising speech of Sir Akbar Hydari

BETWEEN DEVIL AND DEEP SEA.

On the one hand they are faced with the communal deadlock and on the other hand they now find themselves face to face with the States delegates' attitude towards the Federal Structure.

MOVE FOR CONCERTED ACTION.

Since yesterday's meeting there have been many callers on Mahatma Gandhi from amongst the British Indian delegates with a view to take concerted action against the new attitude of the Princes which is considered to be nothing less than reducing the whole picture of the Federal Constitution to a Castle of Cards to be blown up any time the Princes wanted.

LUNCHEON TABLE TALK.

Unlike the usual practice, the British Indian delegates are having a luncheon together this morning not so much as a social event, but to determine united action against a most discouraging step that the Princes have taken. All the prominent British Indian leaders will be present at the luncheon including Gandhiji, Mr. Sastri, Dr. Sapru, Mr. Jayakar, Pandit Malaviya and Sir Purshotamdas.

PRINCES BACKING OUT.

At to-day's meeting of the Federal Structure Committee Dr. Sapru plainly told the Princes that they were backing out of their responsibility and promises of the past. He pointedly suggested to them that if the previous day's attitude was a proper index of the share of the Princes in filling up the picture, it was better for the British Indian delegates to know at this stage where exactly they stood in regard to the States.

WHAT A CONTRAST!

The attitude taken up by Sir Akbar Hydari was not consistent with the position which the States' delegation had taken a week earlier and Dr. Sapru drew the picture of Sir Akbar of ten days ago and of yesterday. "What a contrast", he said "we find in the two pictures!"

On behalf of the British Indian people Dr. Sapru asserted: "I must know immediately what Federation we shall have—if we are going to have it at all—and I am not prepared to wait for it for a long time."

SIGNIFICANT!

It is significant to note that the absentees at the momentous discussions at the luncheon were the Muslim delegates, though the absence of Sir Ali Imam is understood to be due to illness.

Samuel Hoare Calls Financiers' Conference.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 14.

It is understood that Sir Samuel Hoare has summoned the adjourned Conference of the British and Indian Financiers for Friday at the India Office for further exchange of views on the exchange policy of the Government.

Negotiations With Muslim Delegation

LONDON, Oct. 13.

For the first time a representative meeting of Hindu delegates was held, this evening, to consider definite proposals for a communal settlement. Those who attended included Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya, Rt. Hon. Sastri, Mr. Jayakar, Dr. Moonje and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, and also Sardar Ujjal Singh. Sir T. B. Sapru for the first time attended, by special request, as the meeting was to consider communal problems; but he did not press any opinion, one way or the other.

It is understood from the nature of the discussions that the meeting was inconclusive, except that strong views were expressed by some delegates against a statutory majority being given to Muslims in the Punjab and Bengal. The question of arbitration was also discussed, but no decision was reached.

It was suggested that personal contact should be immediately established with the Muslims delegations with a view to revive negotiations, the consensus of opinion being strongly in favour of that suggestion.—Reuter.

"I SHALL RESIST THOSE CLAIMS AT COST OF MY LIFE"

Mahatma's Opposition To Demands Of Untouchables & Other Minorities

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The most determined opposition to the claims of untouchables and other minorities except Muslims and Sikhs was expressed by Mahatma Gandhi at a reception by the Indian Students' Union. "I shall resist those claims at the cost of my life," he said, "and I appeal to you to join me in shaming the delegates into withdrawing them." He denied that he had offered to accept the demands of Mussalmans if they would join him in resisting the demands of untouchables. He said he was forced to agree to the Muslim and Sikh demand for historical reasons; but he would not agree to the grant of special representation to any other community in any circumstances.

ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

He described his task at the Round Table Conference as herculean. Manifestations of goodwill by the people in England had convinced him that the English people would never again tolerate repression in India. If it became necessary for Indians to resume passive

(Continueed on Page 7.)

NOVEL SCHEME TO MEET ALL CLAIMS

Sir Geoffrey Corbett Suggests Redistribution Of Provinces

LONDON, October 14.

Sir Geoffrey Corbett's scheme of redistribution of the Punjab by the amalgamation of Ambala Division with the United Provinces (mentioned by Mahatma Gandhi on October 8) points out that the Moslems, Hindus and Sikhs at present are so distributed in the Punjab that it is impossible to reconcile their legitimate claims. The scheme, however, has not been drawn up out of regard for communal considerations, but in view of the demand for general redistribution of provinces.

SIMLA AND AMBALA FOR U.P.?

Sir Geoffrey Corbett has dealt with the Punjab problem from the viewpoint of two grounds, which he says should be considered in any scheme of redistribution; first, linguistic, ethnical and historical and, second, economic, geographical and administrative. He says that it is fair to assume that in any rational scheme of redistribution Ambala Division, less Simla District and northwest corner of Ambala District, should be separated on these two grounds from the Punjab and amalgamated with the United Provinces which might also be divided into two provinces.

MAJORITY FOR MUSLIMS.

Though this matter is beyond scope of the Corbett memorandum, Sir Geoffrey Corbett considers that redistribution on these lines will satisfy the claims of all the three communities since the Moslems, being 62 per cent of the total population of Redistributed Punjab, will be assured of a majority in the Legislature through territorial constituencies with joint electorates without reservation of seats.

SIKHS WILL BE SATISFIED.

The Sikhs' preference for joint electorates will be satisfied and they will no longer require separate electorates or weightage. Further their numerical strength will be relatively increased while the two principles on which the Hindus are willing to compromise will be satisfied since there will be no statutory majority by reservation of seats and no weightage at expense of any minority community.—R. T. C. Special.

SINO-JAPANESE TANGLE

Hoare-Reading Conversations

HOW INDIA MAY BE AFFECTED

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, October 14.

Though the Sino-Japanese tangle has become the prominent question of discussion in the British Press, from the League of Nation's point of view only it should not be understood to mean that the Secretary of State for India is the least concerned about it. As a matter of fact, owing to the very intimate relationship of India with both Japan and China it is understood that exchange of views has taken place between Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Reading before the latter's departure for Geneva to attend the session of the League of Nations.

INDIAN INTERESTS.

The position of India is very curious in case of the trouble increasing between China and Japan. The trade between India and China has been of long standing and Indian concerns have branches all along the coast as well as on the Yangtse. Indian merchants have had to compete with Japan throughout China in practically every branch of commerce and the Bombay mills are doing very good business in cotton yarn with China. In case the trouble between China and Japan increases the Chinese will naturally turn to India for purchase of goods which were being supplied by Japan.

THE MAIN FACTOR.

The main factor which has been the subject-matter of discussion between the Ministers, it is understood, was the necessity of keeping troops ready to go to China from India if required and the proposal of economic boycott to be sponsored under the auspices of the League of Nations. This step will be taken only, if the strongest diplomatic pressure, both on China and Japan fails to force them to cease the present hostilities.

GOVERNMENT HAS BEGGARED THE INDIAN PRODUCER

Fixity Of Currency Is A Convenience Not A Necessity

MR. J. A. WADIA INTERVIEWED

He Advocates Going Back To Silver Standard

A "Chronicle" representative interviewed Mr. J. A. Wadia with a view to elicit his opinion upon the economic and financial condition of the country.

What do you think of our economic condition?

Mr. Wadia:—It is really very bad. Year in and year out we are burdened with enormous taxation. Last year, there was a deficit of about Rs. 19 crores. Extra taxes were imposed to the tune of about Rs. 15 crores and in spite of that, the Finance Minister is asking for about Rs. 19 crores more for the current year, and about the same amount for the following year.

GOVT. OF INDIA TO BLAME.

"The Indian Government is responsible to a large extent for bringing about this result by madly persisting since 1924 in maintaining a high ratio and thereby injuring to a large extent the wealth-producing institutions of the country, namely, agriculture and manufacture. The infatuation of the Finance Minister, is revealed by the following paragraph which appeared in the papers of the 11th September last. "Proceeding the Finance Member alluded to the suggestion of Mr. Arthur Moore for the rehabilitation of the price of silver. He pointed out that the purchasing power of the country did not depend on the intrinsic value of the currency but on the quantity of goods exported.

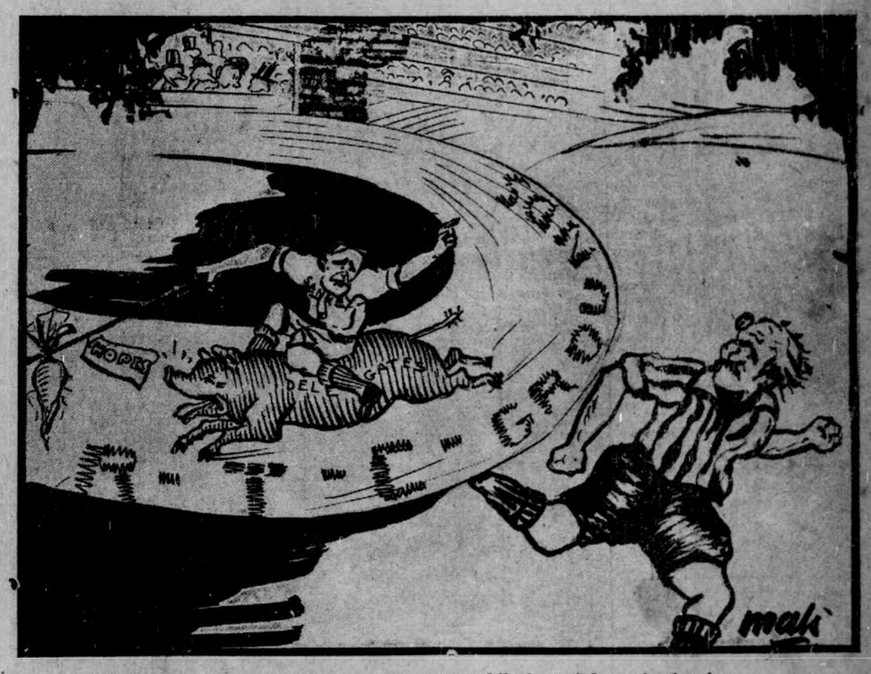
No country could suddenly restore prosperity by improving the price of Silver. What India wanted was better value for cotton, jute rice, groundnut and wheat and not improvement in the price of Silver. There was no chance of getting into any sort of agreement with American interests which would offer the hope of a permanent improvement in the price of Silver. Continuing Sir George Schuster referred to the suggestion for the revision of the ratio and stated that even if the ratio had been fixed at 16d. the present position would have surely arisen. Did India wish merely to bring down the ratio, in order to get a small percentage of benefit for a few people because of the fall in world prices, or did India want to maintain a stable currency gained as the result of several decades' experience?"

SCHUSTER'S FALLACIES.

I have quoted him in full in order to expose his fallacies. It would have been more correct on his part if he had said that the stable currency was the result not of several decades of experience but exploitation. He attaches great importance to the quantity of goods exported, but he forgets that a high ratio militates against export: What we cannot export at 18d. we can easily export and with advantage at 14d. to the rupee. Why are we told now when the 18d. gold has collapsed to 14d. gold that India will now become prosperous? We will now gain so many crores on our exports. The value of our agriculturists produce which is estimated at Rs. 1,000 crores will appreciate by Rs. 200 crores. In "Home" remittances, we gain about Rs. 12 crores, and on our foreign debt, we will save about Rs. 200 crores and so on. If all this be true can there be a greater crime than the policy so obstinately pursued by the Finance Minister? What has become now of the boasted maintenance of a stable currency which was gained as a result of several decades of experience? It has all gone, in

(Continued on page 8.)

ROUND TABLE CIRCUS.



MacDonald:—I am going to the country; meanwhile keep the animal going.
Sankey:—The animal gets restive. Of course, you can depend upon my handling, but hurry back before it throws me off.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

for First Sixteen Words

One Anna

for Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—A WELL EDUCATED YOUNG PARSI to take charge of an old established Bombay Firm's business in Calcutta after training in Bombay. Write stating qualifications to Box No. 1204, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 3787

WANTED—RAILWAY BOOKSTALL CLERK for Belgaum, Cash Security Rs. 200/-. Salary Rs. 22. Commission on Sales 2 per cent. HIGGINBOTHAMS, Madras.
A R3782

WANTED—INDIAN MANUFACTURERS wishing to be represented to write with terms and samples wherever possible to D. K. THAKUR, 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
A R6014

WANTED for the Victoria Jubilee Hospital for Women and Children, Ahmedabad, a MEDICAL OFFICER and SUPERINTENDENT. An experienced lady with English degree would be given preference. Pay Rs. 300-25-450 with free furnished quarters. Applications to reach the Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, on or before 20th October, 1931.
A 3773

WANTED—A HINDU EDUCATED LADY with good social connections as Organiser for a first class Indian Life Office. Previous experience not necessary. Free training given to active and ambitious worker. Remuneration according to capacity. Apply Post Box 285 Bombay.
A R 6018

WANTED—Some Inspectors and unit organisers on salaries of Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 according to qualification with or without travelling allowance throughout the Presidency of Bombay, C. P. and native states for our famous scientific Insurance and Investment Scheme. Apply All-India Mutual Financing Corporation Ltd., Patna (B. & O.)
A 3682

Profession

CONSULT the wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY now at Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, Room No. 28. For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper, while retained in your possession with correct predictions. Questions by post, please address to his Special Office at Ballard Estate, 2nd floor Wakefield House, Fort, Bombay.
P R 5870

Motors and Accessories

FOR SALE—Going cheap—STANDARD, 5 seater tourer in daily use. Sound condition. Apply 13, Duxbury Lane, Colaba.
JA R6027

Books & Stamps.

BOOKS—ASTROLOGY: Palmistry; Cookery; 1932. Annuals, Almanac, Ephemeris, Childrenbooks, Fashionpapers, Newspapers, Birthdycards. KING CO., Cheapest House, Bombay.
L R 6026

Educational

AN experienced GRADUATE WANTS STUDENTS to coach up in all subjects: language Sanskrit or Gujarati. Method of teaching effective; success guaranteed. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1205, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R 6020

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY—Learn Watch Repairing in spare time. For prospectus see M. B. WATCH CO., J. J. Hospital Junction, Bombay.
E R6021

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEO INSTITUTE, DELHI. Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn DENTISTRY HOMOEOPATHY, ELECTRO HOMOEOPATHY, BIOCHEMISTRY, and secure DIPLOMAS of LID.Sc., M.B.H., M.B.E.H. and M.S.B. respectively. Guaranteed cure for Piles. List of Testimonial on request.
R5729

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED—One SELF-ACTING DOUBLE GEARED LATHE 12ft. long, one planing machine, one high speed screwing machine, one Radial drilling machine, one wheel cutting machine, and one slotting machine—new or second hand in sound condition. Quote with full particulars to SITARAM STG. & WVG. MILLS, LTD., Trichur.
N R6020

Property For Sale

SALE OF GOODWILL—The GOODWILL of an old and long-established Company, dealing in Railway Materials, Electrical Goods, Radio Materials and other Sundries. For particulars apply to:—Messrs. N. S. GUBBI & Company, Government Certified Auditors, 35, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
N R 6030

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING of the shareholders of the NATIONAL TEXTILE FIBRES CO., LTD., will be held at the Registered Office, 33, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 16th October, 1931, at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

S. FRAMROZE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
R 6027

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST ALLOTMENT LETTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 4332 in respect of 30 Ordinary Shares Nos. 58376 to 58405 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Bai Champa Gavri, widow of Chandulal Chotalal Mehta has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1 within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Allotment Letter will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Bombay, 14th October, 1931.
R6024

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 23rd October, 1931, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

By Order of the Board,
HORMUSJI SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1931.
3731

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the works of—

(1) Providing 6" sett-stone pavement on cement concrete foundations at Duncan Road from Bellasis Road to Grant Road;
and
(2) Providing cement concrete foundations at Gowalia Tank Junction, near Nana's Chowk.

will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 26th day of October, 1931.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. Five each, to any one deputed to receive them, by the Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade Works, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK.
Ag. City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 13th October, 1931.
3785

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as Mr. STANLEY KESSEN SAWDAY has now severed his connection with the above Company, the Power of Attorney, dated the 28th April, 1927, granted to him by the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. in his capacity as Sales Manager of the Company is revoked.

Dated this fourteenth day of October, One thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

TATA SONS, LTD. Agents.
N. B. SAKLATVALA,
Director.
3783

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai BACHOOBAI HORMUSJI GAZDAR, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, possession, trust, maintenance, easement, bequest, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Cama Chambers, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure (Cess whereof has been redeemed) together with the messuges tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate off Girgaum Main Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, forming part of a large estate known as "Gazdar Park Estate," on the South side of a 40 feet wide Road called the Gazdar Park Road, constructed by the vendor in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in two plots, containing by admeasurement 575.37 and 258.20 square yards respectively including the open spaces shown on the plan and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue as part of Cadastral Survey No. 482 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the West by the Mahomedan Burial Ground, on or towards the East partly by the open land belonging to the vendor and partly by the property also belonging to the vendor, on or towards the North by the said 40 feet Road called the Gazdar Park Road constructed by the Vendor and on or towards the South by the Dukerwadi Lane, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 2159, Street No. 11 A-8 and part of "C" Ward No. 2154-58 and Street No. 11 and were formally and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated 13th day of October, 1931.
HIRALAL M. MEHTA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3784

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all that piece or parcel of Government land of quit and ground rent tenure (now redeemed) together with the messuages tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, lying and being at 8th Kamatipura Street outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 43, 4|9 square yards according to Conveyance, dated 9th March, 1903, and 61 square yards according to Cadastral Survey Register or thereabout registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4156, New No. 10735, Old Survey No. 3714 and New Survey No. 6331-6332 and Cadastral Survey No. 695 (Byculla Division) and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal, Rates and Taxes under 'C' Ward No. 1738, Old Street No. 56, New Street No. 31 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East by the property of Tribhuwandas Dulabhdas, on the West by the property of Nazarali Abdulhussein on the North by the 8th Kamatipura Street, aforesaid and on the South by the Sweepers passage.

Dated this 14th day of October, 1931.

MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3786

No. 2314 E2321
13|10|31 9-10-31.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of DAYA VIRA KUMBHAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Brick Merchant, residing at Elphinstone Road, Parel, outside the Fort ..... Deceased.

PACHUBHAI DAYA VIRA KUMBHAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Land Lord, residing at Elphinstone Road, Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT Knight, Chief, Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eighth day of October in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand-nine-hundred and thirtyone and in the Twenty-second Year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.

The 8th Day of October, 1931.

M. RAMCHANDRA V. KARNIK,
Petitioner's Attorney.
3780

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
Drama Earth Shaking in its Grandeur
CIMARRON
Featuring RICHARD DIX, IRENE DUNNE and Cast of 40,000.
Radio Talking Picture.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Hilarious Farce
NO LADY
featuring
LUPINO LANE
A Thrill a Minute.—A Laugh a Second.

EMPRESS TALKIES
6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Talking Singing Sensation
EDDIE DOWLING
in
THE RAINBOW MAN
The Sweetest Story ever filmed.

LUNA PARK
UNITED CHARITIES!!
OCTOBER 17TH!!

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
495—497, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22997.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 7th November next at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day and cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

N. Y. K LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive.	Leave
x Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	15 Oct.
*Yamagata Maru	3807	7 Oct.	18 Oct.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 18 ,,
*Tokiwa Maru	6972	15 Oct	31 ,,
Suwa Maru	10700	...	3 Nov.
x Tango ,,	6893	1 Nov.	13 ,,
Fushimi Maru	11000	...	@17 Nov
*Genoa ,,	6785	15 Nov.	25 Nov.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Haruna Maru	10500	28 Oct	14 Nov.
Kutori-Maru	10000	12 Nov.	29 ,,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Tatsuta Maru	22100	11 Nov.	17 Nov.
Taiyo Maru	22000	24 ,,	1 Dec.

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) Japan, Australia services.

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THE GAY STUNT ACTOR.
BOB STEELE
Comes to you in a new, more thrilling role in his
FIRST TALKIE
"THE RIDING FOOL"
NEXT SATURDAY
DUBASH THEATRE
Next to Girgam Police Court

LAST TWO DAYS
DUBASH THEATRE.
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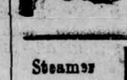
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CONSTRUCTIVE WORK IN MAHARASHTRA

Senapati Bapat's Prepaganda Tour

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, Oct. 12.

Senapati Bapat and Mr. Ranade visited Malwan on the 6th evening in connection with Congress propaganda work and addressed two meetings at Dewoolwada and Kankavli.

More than 40 workers of the neighbouring talukas of Vengurla and Devgad met under the presidentship of Senapati Bapat and an exhaustive programme for the next 8 months was discussed and committees were appointed, firstly for the completion of 'the crore yards of hand-spun yarn to be offered to Mahatmaji and then:

1. To carry on anti-drink propaganda among the depressed clas ses as well as the dealers and the public.

2. To stimulate the production of salt within the limits of the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement.

3. For foreign cloth boycott, etc.

THE SEVA DAL.

Mr. Ranade explained at length the working of the Seva Dal and the necessity of starting a Seva Dal Corps in the district.

In the night before a crowded meeting of the citizens Senapati Bapat spoke appealing to the audience to join his 'Pran Yajna Dal.'

Mr. B.U. Bandivdekar offered a purse of Rs. 101 to the President of the M.P.C.C.

WHEN LADIES LEAD.

A great step forward has been taken by Malwan in the cause of removing untouchability by a public function of 'Haldi-Kunku' when the ladies of touchables and the so-called untouchables freely exchanged 'Kunkum,' a sacred emblem of married ladies at the hands of each other. The depressed classes are allowed free entrance in all public meetings which are held in a central temple at Malwan.

SENAPATI BAPAT TOURS COLABA DISTT.

CLOTH MERCHANTS GIVE PLEDGES.

ALIBAG, October 12.

Senapati Bapat, President Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee toured the Kolaba district in connection with the Boycott work. He attended the "Remembrance Day," at Chirner and visited Panvel, Pen, Mahad, Roha, Alibag, Uran and Karjat, the important towns in the district. Mr. D.K. Kunte of Alibag, was with him on behalf of the Distt. Congress Committee. The tour was a great success. He received purses at different places amounting to Rs. 286 for his Boycott work.

Cloth merchants in the Distt. have given pledges not to import any fresh stock of foreign cloth, and the stock at Mahad is sealed.

"GANDHI WEEK."

According to the orders of the Congress President, Khaddar worth Rs. 400 was sold during the "Gandhi week." A "Suta Saptaha" was organised in which spinning was to go on continuously for seven days, day and night. It received enthusiastic support and yielded 115,000 yards of yarn. On the last day spinners of both sexes went out in a procession and dispersed after the Flag-salutation.

RETRENCHMENT IN C. P.

15 Per Cent Cut In Governor's Salary

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR, Oct. 13.

A C. P. Government communique issued under date 13th inst. says:—

His Excellency the Governor has decided to surrender 15 per cent. of his salary and the members of the Executive Council 10 per cent.

The Ministers accepted a reduction of their salaries to Rs. 2,250 per mensem with effect from the 1st April last.

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DELHI PANIC EASED

Hidden Gold Dug Out Due To Rise In Prices

BUT DEMAND FALLS DOWN AGAIN

NEW DELHI, Oct. 13.

The feeling of nervousness which had pervaded the Delhi money market has considerably eased now. Withdrawals from banks have practically ceased, and the reserve process has set in.

The rise in the prices of gold bullion and sovereign had the effect of making people dig out their savings and bring them to the market for sale. For the last two days Delhi has witnessed the phneonmenon of there being too much gold with practically no buyer for it.

Withdrawals of ready money from the banks having stopped, there was no local market left for gold bullion or sovereigns. The only demand was from Bombay for export abroad. This too was not brisk during the last few days, with the result that the price of both gold bullion and sovereign came down by eight annas yesterday.—A. P.

COMPILING OF SWADESHI DIRECTORY.

DR. HARDIKAR'S APPEAL TO MANUFACTURERS.

Dr. N.S. Hardikar, Director, All-India Swadeshi Exhibition, Hubli (Karnatak), announces as follows:—

The country is surging with a wave of Swadeshism and Swadeshism is the surest way for the attainment of complete Independence. To help national industries and keep the people well-informed about industries in the country that come under the purview of the definition given by the Congress Working Committee, we have decided to publish an up-to-date and correct directory of all the manufacturers and business houses in the country and place it before the public.

A questionnaire to that effect has been issued from the Exhibition Office. All the manufacturers are hereby requested to avail themselves of this opportunity and fill in these forms which can be had of the Secretary, All-India Swadeshi Exhibition, Hubli (Karnatak) and help the national work while helping themselves. Also, as the time at the disposal of the compiler is very short, I request the manufacturers to com municate with the Secretary, without any delay.

PT. ARJUNLAL SETHI ACQUITTED.

"VOID & ILLEGAL" WARRANT CANCELLED.

(From A Correspondent).
BEAWAR, Oct. 11.

Pandit Arjunlal Sethi was arrested on the 6th inst. at Ajmer in pursuance of a warrant of arrest issued under Section 114, Criminal Procedure Code by the First Class Magistrate, Beawar, and was produced for trial before the Magistrate, under Section 108, Cr. P.C. in connection with the speeches delivered by him on the 21st and 22nd September, 1931, at the Kishan Conference, assembled on the occasion of the Teja Fair at Beawar. The Magistrate after recording the statements of the Prosecution witnesses and of the accused adjourned the trial for the 7th inst.

DEFENCE PLEA.

On the 7th inst. the accused was defended by Mr. Mukat Behari Lal Bhargava, Vakil, who raised a preliminary objection that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction under Section 108 and 114 to arrest Mr. Sethi at Ajmer, a place beyond his jurisdiction, as the law required that the accused must be physically present within the local limits of the Magistrate, at the time when he takes action under the sections named above. This legal objection came as a surprise to the prosecuting inspector, who wanted time to study law in the subject, and the hearing was adjourned for the same to the 9th inst.

On that day after hearing argument of both the sides, the Magistrate holding all the proceedings taken in the case as altogether void and illegal cancelled the warrant issued and the bail-bond taken and acquitted the accused.

BOMBAY RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE

POONA, October 13.

After a break of three weeks the Bombay Retrenchment Committee meets again to-morrow at the Council Hall, and will it is understood sit from day to day till it finishes its labours. It is hoped that if there is no further interruption of its work the Committee will be ready with its report by the middle of November if not earlier.—A.P.

DARING DAY-LIGHT DACCA DACOITY

Youths Attack Cooly With Money Near G. P. O

DACCA, Oct. 13.

Four young men dressed as Mahomedans appeared on bicycles at about one o'clock this afternoon at the gate of the General Post Office and attacked a cooly who was carrying Rs. 24,000 from the Imperial Bank under an armed escort. They were armed with revolves and fired a few shots as a result of which a policeman was wounded. Thereafter they seized Rs. 20,000 in currency notes and escaped.

The persuit was taken up, and two persons, alleged to belong to the party of culprits, were arrested near Ashan Manzil with the cash. Their names are Benoy Bose and Bangeswar Roy, and they are reported to be members of the local Srisangha. The arrested men have been sent to Hazat and the wounded constable to hospital. Two bicycles and a Turkish cap are alleged to have been left behind by the culprits.—A. P.

"GANDHIJI TRIES FOR OUR BENEFIT ALSO"

Amraoti Untouchables Express Confidence In Him

(From Our Correspondent.)
AMRAOTI, October 13.

A meeting of the untouchables of Matakhidki Mohalla of Amraoti was held yesterday night under the presidentship of Doctor Subnis. Following resolution expressing confidence in Gandhiji was passed:—

"This meeting of so-called untouchables resolves that Mahatma Gandhi is worshipper of Daridrinarayen not only of India but also of whole world, and, hence expresses its full faith that he is sure to try for the benefit of whole of Indian peoples, including untouchables."

The meeting ended in loud shouts of "Mahatma Gandhiki jai."

HEAVY FLOODS.

Heavy floods occurred in Berar in the rivers Purna and Chandrabhaga owing to excessive rain in past days. Recent reports show that due to the floods, hundreds of villages suffered and crops over hundreds of acres swept away. Definite information is not available.

The District Congress Committee organised picketing on toys, and other foreign articles sold in Amba festival. Mrs. Parwatibai Patwardhan and Mrs. Laxmibai Dandekar supervise the volunteers. Meetings of women were organised requesting them to refrain from purchasing foreign goods. People are also requested by pickets not to go to Darshan wearing foreign cloth.

MR. JAMAL MAHOMED ENTERTAINED

On Eve Of Sailing For R. T. Conference

MADRAS, October, 13.

Mr. Jamal Mahomed, M.L.A., was entertained overnight at a dinner by the Council of the Madras Presidency Muslim League, of which he is the President, on the eve of his departure to England to attend the Round Table Conference. After dinner speeches were made by Messrs. Abdul Hakim, Yakub Hassan, A. A. Hayles and others, congratulating Mr. Jamal Mohamed on his selection as a delegate to the Round Table Conference. Mr. Jamal Mahomed made a suitable reply.—A.P.

EXPORT OF GOLD

Plea For Embargo

MADRAS, October 13.

The President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has addressed on behalf of the Committee of the Federation the following telegram to the Finance Member, Government of India, regarding the embargo on gold export:—

"The Commitee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry are much alarmed at the continuous export of gold to foreign countries in substantial quantities. The Committee earnestly impress on the Government forthwith to put an embargo on the export."—A.P.

Peaceful Ramlila Celebrations

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, Oct. 15.

To-day was the third day of the Ramlila celebrations here and it was for the first time that the procession passed through the Muslim Mahollas. Police arrangements were adequate and nothing happened on the way. Some stir was, however, caused in the Ramlila Grounds at Parade when all of a sudden a brickbat thrown from outside struck the forehead of one of the bandmen injuring him. He was taken to the hospital for dressing the wound which was not very serious.

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POLICE OFFICER IN CRIMINAL CASE

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SUB-INSPECTOR

(From Our Correspondent.)
MUTTRA, Oct. 11.

A criminal complaint has been filed in the Court of the Magistrate against the sub-Inspector of Police Chhata by one Jahangir Khan Rangrez (dyer) of the village Choumunha. It may be remembered that from this village Choumunha 12 Congressmen were prosecuted by this very sub-inspector of Police Thakur Megh Singh under Section 107 Cr. P.C. All of these twelve were sentenced to one year's S. I. by the Magistrate. An appeal was filed and the Sessions Judge not only acquitted the accused but passed the following strictures against the station officer of the Police and others.

"It seems to me that the complainant and his father who was mukhia and the station officer who had formerly given evidence against some of the accused under Section 146 for reasons best known to themselves, wanted some how or other to implicate the accused. Otherwise there was no justification on the evidence on the record to hold them guilty of the offence charged."

The complaint now filed by Jehangir Khan alleges that Thakur Megh Singh S. I. got the complainant arrested on the 17th September and brought to the house of Kallu Muhia. There the S. I. beat the complainant with kicks and fists and abusing told him that it was he who had spoilt the previous case under Section 107 and therefore he shall be sent to prison. The complaint further alleges that the complainant as prosecution witness in the case under Section 107 Cr. P.C. spoke the truth which went against the S. I. and the accused were acquitted by the Sessions Judge and therefore the Sub-Inspector was enraged against him.

DHARMAJIRAO ROKDE LIBRARY.

The Governing Body of the Dharmajirao Rokde Free Reading Room and Library at Mandvi, Bombay, celebrated the 13th anniversary of late Mr. Dharmajirao Rokde, on 12th instant under the chairmanship of Mr. D. S. Yande, Proprietor of the Indu Prakash Press.

A short biography of Mr. Dharmajirao was read by the Secretary Mr. Khanderao R. Sable, Secretary of the body, a number of speakres eulogised the several good qualities of Mr. Dharmajirao and commended the good work which is being done by his friends and admirers in keeping up the Library free in his memory. The Chairman in a speech enumerated a good many reminiscences about the Rokde family and particularly about Mr. Dharamjirao.

At the end Mr. Khedekar, the president of the Body, announced a few donations made on the occasion by several friends and sympathisers. A number of books were presented to the Library.

BOMBAY PROV. CO-OP. BANK

New Branch At Kalyan

The inauguration ceremoney of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd.'s new branch at Kalyan was performed in the Kalyan Municipal Hall on Saturday last by Mr. D. V. Gokhale, a Director of the Bank, before a large gathering of the members of the Societies and the local gentry. Mr. L.K. Bhagwat, Senior Inspector, Konkan Division, briefly traced the history of co-operation in the tract and pointed out that the branch was meant for societies in the Kalyan, Panvel and Igatpuri Talukas and exhorted the residents of the place including the merchants to help the Branch by keeping their deposits there. Mr. Ramnikraj N. Mehta, the Manager of the Bank then explained the constitution of the Bank and laid special stress on the fact that it was not a Bank of capitalists but was meant for the benefit of the agriculturists.

RETRENCHMENT IN S. I. RAILWAY.

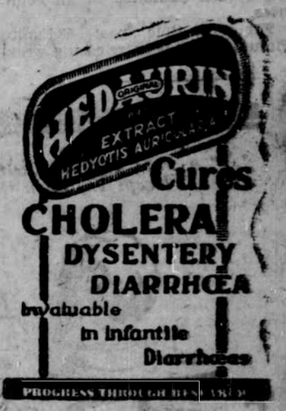
Evidence Before Court Of Enquiry.

MADRAS, October 13.

The Railway Court of Enquiry re-assembled to-day in the Committee Room of the Council Chamber and heard the case for the South Indian Railway as presented by Mr. R. H. Martin, Deputy Agent, assisted among others by Mr. Coleman, Deputy Mechanical Engineer, Mr. Smyth, Chief Transportation Superintendent and Mr. Raja Iyer, Chief Auditor.

Mr. T. V. K. Naidu of the Central Labour Union assisted Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who watched the proceedings on behalf of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation.

Mr. Martin in the course of his evidence said that despite severe trade depression and serious falling off in receipts, out of a total of approximately 40,000 employees only 1,458 had been retrenched of which about three-fourths were men with less than three years' service.—A.P.



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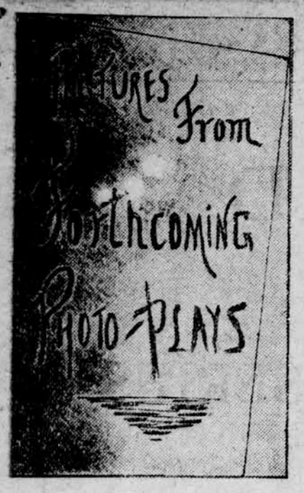
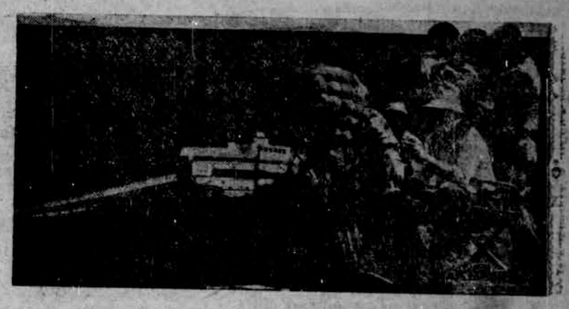


All communications and photographs meant for publication on this page must reach the Art and Dramatic Critic on Friday.

Scene from "Jang-e-Daulat" Messrs. Chammad Patel's German 100 per cent Talkie, to run shortly in Bombay.

Ottorino Respighi, Modern Italy's Musician, Composer of "The Pines of Rome." His composition will be played in New York in December.

Scene from "Redemption," Mehta-Luhar Production, with Miss Mohini and Mr. Navinchandra, showing at the Imperial.



Courtesy— —"Picture Goer."
The Screen Is the Poor man's Travel-Ship.

The Screen Helps

THE POOR TO EDUCATIVE TRAVELS

(BY J. K. NEWNHAM).

Showing the world to the stay-at-homes.

That is what the kinema is doing to-day, and, in doing so, is refuting the criticisms so often levelled at it by people who presumably never see any but the ultra sophisticated pictures.

"Films are degrading . . dragging the youth of the world to the lowest depths. They portray lust, immorality, drinking, coarseness, foul crime . . "

That is a criticism I recently heard. But the speaker forgot to mention the strong educational element which is creeping into our kinemas.

The days when pupils have to learn geography and other subjects from dry lesson-books, and imagine what foreign countries really look like, are fast disappearing. In ten minutes a film can teach more than hours of swotting at books.

The world is brought before our eyes, and the bookings for these films are increasing every week. Kinemas all over the country—all over the world—are showing them.

There are people like James A. Fitzpatrick, who tours the world with his movie camera, and has the results exhibited in all countries.

For some time past Columiba Pictures have been releasing weekly a short called "The Rambling Reporter." Each one presents an intimate glimpse of foreign lands.

And now Fox are releasing every week shorts called "The Magic Carpet of Moevietone," which, once again show some interesting and instructive phases of life in other parts of the world.

The U.F.A. and British Instructional educational shorts are well known. They portray flower life, animal life, and glimpses of world activities which the average person could only read about otherwise.

And, in addition to these, there are many other films of a similar nature, both long and short, which are released from time to time by various film companies, some of them taken by the world's most famous explorers.

Going back to those I have mentioned, some of the 'Rambling Reporter" pictures are far more interesting than the feature films we see with them. I have travelled to all parts of the world—via the talkie screen—with this unusual type of reporter.

I have been to the Dutchman's Paradise, the island of Java, in the East Indies. I have seen the streets and the markets where the native people live and buy. I have learned something about their customs.

I know now that in Java the

(Continued in Col. 5.)

I.P. 93

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Peps are invaluable for coughs, colds, night chills, influenza, bronchitis, etc. All medicine dealers sell Peps at Re. One a bottle.

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National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, ossibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for National Regeneration, is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot, any longer, remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland, which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE PASSING WEEK.

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

The "Fellowship" Festival

Forwards Art

The Fellowship School arranged an art soiree on Monday, appropriately called a "festival," not "variety" entertainment. It was, decidedly, an art festival. Every item on the programme, and the published programme itself, revealed the unquestionable impress of elegance, of refinement so rare, so conspicuous by its utter absence in the "variety" shows arranged with customary negligence, both by educational institutions, official and non-official as well as by "advanced" amateurs.

• • • •

The Stage-Craft

The Fellowship School has not only set the initiative but the standard as well, for enterprises that could be not less artistic than educational. Its stage-craft, lighting, costumes, music and the dances could give many fruitful points to almost every professional on the stage and the screen. The Fellowship School has thus established the place of art in education and raised education to the lofty ideals of art.

• • • •

The Dance In 1638.

The recent publication entitled "Mandelso's Travels In Western India," by Prof. Commissariat, contains the following pointed observation on the dance in India in 1638 by a German traveller. The dancers, says the German observer, "fell a-singing and dancing, but with an activity and exact observation of cadence much beyond that of our dancers on the ropes."

"Space Shots"

No More "Fade Outs"

The talkies are mercifully, if gradually, bringing a new screen technique in their train. The tendency to choke films with words is disappearing and the most recent developments have been towards a technique which gives the slick action of the silent picture and gets the most dramatic effect out of the dialogue.

Now comes the "space shot," an innovation in the unfolding of a screen story which is being hailed as a success on the other side.

The new technique is being used in the filming of "Twenty-four Hours." There is only one fade-in, when the picture opens, and only one fade-out, at the end.

The device is employed in changing from scene to scene and gives the audience a feeling of movement through the locale, New York, heightening the dramatic effect.

WOMAN DIRECTOR

At Elstree

Jacqueline Logan, the American film star and ex-journalist, is to direct one of her own stories as a talkie at Elstree. "Strictly Business" is the title. Women directors are by no means new to the screen; Dorothy Arzner has for a long time been turning out successful productions in Hollywood.

An actress-director is, however, something original. It is to be hoped that Miss Logan will meet with success. She has been on the screen long enough to know how to handle a movie.

How They Write

Stories In Hollywood

A screen writer who is making quite a lot of money in Hollywood writing in an American magazine, this conscienceless person says: "My standard plot is taken from 'The Three Musketeers.' I have written this story several times, and have sold it in each instance. Once for a little additional variety I changed the musketteers to girls, but basically the plot was the same.

"An attempt at originality in writing for pictures is just a waste

(Continued from Col. 2.)

rice harvest is the favourite time for getting married, and what sort of weddings they have out there. And I have seen various other glimpses of an entrancing island.

I have been to China. I know what the people of Nanking look like, their customs, their religions, their manner of living. I have seen the famous New Year celebration in its entirety.

And, having seen how the people of Nanking worship the Dead, I have seen how Shanghai worship the Lliving and how this Eastern city is gradually becoming Westernised.

With this reporter I have been to the Jewel of Asia, beautiful Siam. And I have been for a Turkish tour, beginning at Constantinople, with its wonderful buildings, its pcturesque mosques its quaint streets, realising all the time how up-to-date Constantinople, too, is becoming. And I have seen provincial Turkey, still untouched by the march of progress.

I have been to Algiers. I have been to Borneo. And I have visited Cairo, with its minarets of three hundred mosques pointing to the sky.

Taking my seat on Fox's "Magic Carpet," I have seen many other parts of this globe of ours. I have learnt a considerable amount about Japan, and I have wound my way up the famous Nile through Sphinxland, Egypt.

The Land of the Vikings has been shown to me, with its Midnight Sun, its rugged beauty, its world-renowned fjords.

I have seen a lovely necklace of diamonds take its shape through all stages, from the moment the ground was dynamited in South Africa.

These are only a few of the things I have seen on the screen.

People all over the world are seeing the same pictures, and are learning from them. Their outlook is being broadened, although they may not be conscious of it.

Only one out of millions can afford to travel and see the whole world or even parts of it. There are very few people who can claim to have visited every country.

The kinema is the poor man's luxury liner which is taking him to far-off lands for six-pence or a shilling a time.

Surely it is time the critics of the kinema should look at both sides of the question before they condemn. There is an ever-increasing element of instructive but entertaining matter on the kinema screens, which seems to me to prove that the Hollywood Moguls have no particular ambition to fill the minds of the youth of the world with filth and sex.—"The Picture-goer."

GERMANY STUDIES "INT ERNATIONAL" DEMAND

And Cultivates Artistic Conscience.

FILMS FOR AMERICA.

Mr. Millon Diamond warns very strongly against the showing of every German picture in America. Just as in the United States, the average films here is solely of local interest, produced cheaply to fulfill a special need. If these pictures are shown in America they will be judged by much too high a standard and the whole German production condemned on their account. Only the exceptional film should find its way to us and there are enough of these being produced in Germany to keep this small group of houses comfortably supplied.

In his talk with "The Times" correspondent Mr. Diamond went on to defend the German sound trust. This organization has often been accused of taking too high royalities on their patents and thereby making production difficult in Germany. Mr. Diamond believes that American producers should make their German versions in Berlin, not in Hollywood, for they will then not only be cheaper but considerably more accurate in detail and better suited to German taste. Also, competition, is just what the German film industry needs and will lead to a raising of all standards. This open market should not be hemmed in any way and Mr. Diamond is therefore of the opinion that the system of governmental import permits should be considerably revised so that American directors and stars can be used over here without bringing the films under the classification of foreign product.

HERR SIODMAK.

Robert Siodmak belongs to what they call here, in their best German, the "avant-garde" school of picture directors. A little over a year ago he took some young people and a film camera and made a picture of Berlin outdoor life; but he could find no one to show it. At last it was used as a stop-gap, and the press, which always supports such enterprises, giving it a hearty boost, it ran along merrily for several weeks on Kurfurstendamm, the amusement street of the metropolis.

So the Ufa engaged Siodmak at the beginning of the year and he turned out a satisfactory little film which treeated a typical Berlin boarding house. Now under Erich Pommer's supervision his last work, "Der Mann der seinen Morder sucht" ("Looking for His Murderer") keeps the note of originality which distinguished his former films, but his at the same time considerably more workman like. It makes a satifactory compromise between what the few and what almost everybody likes. Siodmak calls it a "Groteske," which means that it has the fantastic idiocy of a Herald Lloyd comedy but yet maintains a certain satirical contact with reality.

AN AMERICAN'S INFLUENCE.

I do not know just how German is going to take the film, as I imagine it is a trifle too "grotesque" for them. But the influence of the American, Carl Winston, who helped with the direction, made it just right for the intelligent American taste—all the more so as Heinz Ruhmann, who is playing the leading role, is a comedian with international possibilities, or I should rather say, international certainties. His deletable light staccato way of speaking which suggests a stutter without actually being one should translate itself well into Anglo-Saxon.

Another picture with an artistic conscience was "Drei Tage Liebe" (Three Days of Love), which had its premiere at the Gloria Palast. This is a very commendable example of the film which treats of the life of the great employed—treats it sincerely, not merely as something for the hero or heroine to leave behind them in their upward career. Not exactly typical of everyday life, but so faithful in atmosphere and characterization as to deserve judgment on a very high level.

ABILITY COUNTS.

The direction of Heinz Hilpert again prove that a first-class stage director is competent to turn out a fine talker even though he has had no experience with films. Hilpert, who is one of the best producers of the Reinhardt theatres, not only directed this picture as a novice in screen technique, but even wrote the working script himself, a technical job usually turned over to experts. And how beautifully he handles his actors. The action of the film does not exactly race, but he knows how to fill it in with characteristic gesture and facial expression. There is hardly a dead moment. Of course he had, in Hans Albers, who played the male lead, an actor of very extraordinary qualities. His comedy sits deep and is beautifully timed and his serious scenes are almost equally effective. The picture's negative quantity is Kathe Dorsch who is costarred with him. On the stage she deserves to be up in lights, her gayety rings completely true and her emotion catches at us. But on he screen she seems uneasy and artificial, the microphone catches only a small part of her vocal individuality and before the camera her face seems flat and expressionless. Kathe Worsch is one of the stage actresses who cannot express herself in the talker.

C. HOOPER TREASK.

KADLEY'S
NEOTHYMOL
SCIENTIFIC DENTAL CREAM
Sole Agents:—MUKT SHRI COOT.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4 p.m.

B. P. C. C. Meeting 6-30 p.m., Congress House.

FRIDAY, October 16.

Variety entertainment in aid of Bombay City Ambulance Corps 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), Royal Opera House.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 noon, Gramophone Records; 5 p.m. Gramophone Records; 9-20 p.m. Bal Sunderabai's popular concert (with D. Parwatkar).

POONA EXPRESS

The Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway writes:—On and from 15th October 1931 the arrival time of Poona Express at Victoria Terminus will be 20/20 hours instead of 20/35.

HINDI CLASS FOR SOUTH INDIAN WOMEN.

The Hindi Classes conducted by the Rashtriya Stree Sabha at Matunga for South Indian Women will be resumed from to-day (Thursday) at Avenue Terrace (opposite King's Circle Gardens). They will be held on Mondays and Thursdays from 2 to 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) and are open to all South Indian women.

'G' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Applications are invited from the Members of this Ward for a seat in the B. P. C. C. Those who want to stand as candidates should send their applications duly proposed and seconded on and before Thursday (22nd instant) up to 8 p.m. If the candidates will be more than one the polling will take place on Sunday (25th instant) in the 'G' Ward D. C. C. Office opposite Tilak Maidan between 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m.

SCHOOL FOR ANDHERI.

It has been decided to start a Gujarati Anglo-Vernacular School in Andheri from November 1931. A body on the lines of Santa Cruz Education Society is being formed and a provisional committee has been appointed to proceed with the opening of the School under a trained and experienced staff.

There will be regular classes from Gujarati Primary Standard to the Third English Standard and while adhering to the recognised courses, full scope will be given to make the education easy, effective and interesting.

Further information may be obtained from Mr. J. C. Nanavati, Hony. Secretary, Juhu Lane, Andheri or from Dr. Rameshwar Bhat, Station Road, Andheri.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O S K steamer "Havre Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on October 12 and is due to arrive on October 25 via Penang and Colombo.

The P and O mail steamer "Strathnaven" with the mails from London of the 7th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 13th instant and left there at noon the same day.

MIMICRY EXHIBITION.

Prof. Kamath will give an exhibition of mimicry to-day (Thursday) at 9-15 p.m. at the Vile Parle Rashtriya Shala Hall, Juhu Road.

A PARSI GATHERING.

Under the auspices of the Karelwadi and Thakurdwar Zarthost Mandal, a gathering will be held on Saturday (17th instant) at 5-30 p.m. in the meeting hall in the compound of Banaji Fire Temple, Karelwadi, when Mr. Maneck H. Dadachanji will narrate the heroic deeds of Zoroastrian brave men and women, ancient and modern. Music will be rendered by students of "Sajni Sangit Class. Khan Saheb H. C. Pastakia will preside.

CONGRESS HOUSE.

The Secretary, Estate Committee of the B. P. C. C. writes:—Ground floor with side wings of the Congress House main building which was occupied for exhibition purposes is to be let. Enquiries be made at the Congress Office.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

In continuation of telegraph notification dated 13th October the following amendment should be embodied therein. All the charges for Radio Telegrams mentioned in Post and Telegraph Guide Section 23 are increased from midnight of 14th October, by 5 annas in the rupee on same lines as mentioned in yesterday's notification. Section 22, Table 2 page 652 of Guide cannot now be used.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE :—The Young Students' Association of Girgaon will stage the drama "Raksha Bandhan," at the Ripon Theatre, on Friday at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.). The entire proceeds of the drama will go to the Goud Brahmin Vidya Vridhi Samaj Fund.

DEVELOPMENT SCANDAL

Permission To Prosecute Harvey Refused

The complaint filed by Messrs. K. F. Nariman and S. M. Surveyor charging Mr. T. Harvey and Major Parcell with conspiracy to cheat, cheating and abetment and criminal breach of trust in connection with the Bombay Development Department Chawl contracts at Worli, was allowed to be withdrawn by Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, Bombay.

When the complaint was originally filed the Magistrate passed orders that the sanction of the Bombay Government was necessary before the case against Mr Harvey could be proceeded with Accordingly Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Advocate, counsel for the complainants applied to the local Government to sanction the prosecution of Mr. Harvey.

Mr. Kanuga received a reply from the Public Works Department in which it was stated Government are unable to grant the requisite sanction under Section 197 of the Criminal Procedure Code to prosecute Mr. T. Harvey". No reason was given for the refusal.

COUNSEL'S PROTEST.

Mr. Kanuga told the Magistrate that in the circumstances his clients can only enter their respectful but emphatic protest against the manner in which Mr. Harvey was shielded and thus important proceedings were shifted by the refusal on the part of the Government to grant the necessary sanction. His clients felt that no useful purpose would be served by proceeding against Major Parcell alone, upon whom, probably it would be practically impossible to serve notice. Counsel, therefore, informed the Court that his clients wished to withdraw the complaint. Mr. Kanuga filed a written application of protest.

The Magistrate admitted the application and allowed the complaint to be withdrawn.

WHEN CONSTABLE ATTACKS CONSTABLE

Fine Of Rs. 100 And 1 Day's S. I. The Outcome

A police constable formerly attached to Maharbavdi Police Station, Bombay, was found guilty of causing grievous hurt under Section 325 I. P. C. and sentenced to one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default, three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, Bombay. The name of the accused is Janardhan Babaji aged 28.

The accused was alleged to have attacked another constable named Dattaram Rama with a lathi in the compound of the Police Station on May 15 last. The complainant was severely injured.

The prosecution story was that on the night of May 14, accused met the complainant near a panshop opposite the police station. The accused appeared to be drunk and his behaviour brought a large crowd around him. Thereupon the accused slapped two men from among the crowd. When the complainant intervened the accused slapped him also. The complainant retaliated and there was a scuffle. Ultimately the accused was taken to his room. The next morning the accused armed with a lathi accosted the complainant in the compound of the station and severely assaulted him.

OKHA PORT NEWS.

The Port Officer, Port Okha, wires under date to-day:

The s.s. Clan Matheson (Line Clan, Agents Messrs. Pestonji Bhicajee) arrived Port Okha on the 14th instant with 2,000 tons of cargo.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, October 14.

Previous closing rate	6.29
To-day's opening rate	6.38
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing rate	6.32
Difference	—.07

Broach Expectation A.M. Rs. 173.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, October 14.

Previous closing rate	4.34
To-day's opening rate	4.44
Difference	plus .10
To-day's closing rate	4.39
Difference	plus .0

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, October 14.

Silver Ready	17-1⅜
Lower	1/8
Silver Forward	17-5/16
Lower	1/8

Tone of market:—India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, October 14.

1st Settlement	56-12-0
2nd Settlement	53-4-0

"MISS A" IN THE WITNESS-BOX

Her Mother Breaks Down In Court

LURE OF SWELL LIFE

The Sessions Court of the Bombay High Court on Wednesday was filled with the visitors—mostly Parsis—to hear what is called the "social vice case," in which Ardeshir Sorabji Vakil, is charged under Section 366 and 373, I.P.C. Miss "A" who is the central figure in this case was also examined at length but the Court was cleared of the public, when her statement was recorded. At one stage miss "A's" mother fainted and Major Mehta, Police Surgeon was called in to attend upon her in case of necessity when her evidence was resumed.

Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad conducted the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. M. K. Azad and Mr. Mahale, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai and Mr. Rashmikant B. Kantawala, advocates.

SHEHERA'S EVIDENCE.

Shehera Merwanji Divecha, a girl friend of the accused was then examined. Witness stated she was 16 years old and lived with her mother at Byculla. She became acquainted with the accused at her sister's place. She used to go to Victoria Terminus with the accused daily.

Accused used to bring customers or visitors for her. They were Parsis and Christians.

OFF TO VENUS CINEMA.

Continuing witness replied to Mr. Setalvad, Prosecution Counsel, that she used to sit in the Waiting Room of Victoria Terminus. She met Miss A in the waiting room. She had conversation with Miss A in the waiting room where Miss A invited witness to her place. From Victoria Terminus Station accused, Sehera and witness travelled together. Between Victoria Terminus and Byculla witness introduced Miss A to the accused. Accused asked Miss A for her name and address. Accused got down at Byculla and witness and Shehera went to Dadar. On the same afternoon at 3 p.m. witness and Miss A went to Victoria Terminus. There the accused joined them. They then went to a cinema show at Kalbadevi. After Cinema show witness and Miss A parted for their respective homes. Next day witness and Miss A went to Venus Cinema.

IN VICTORIA GARDENS.

Witness then described her meeting the accused on a certain Monday at Byculla and said on one Monday accused, witness and Miss A went together to Victoria Garden. They then went to Byculla station and parted for their respective homes. Eight days after this, accused, witness and Miss A went for a walk where they met Pherozeshah Maneckji Daruwala. Daruwala was introduced by accused and both Daruwala and she went for a drive. About a week after while going with accused and Daruwala Miss A was arrested.

HER HARD LOT.

Cross-examined by Mr. Azad, witness said she was supported by her mother. Before she came to Bombay she was in Jalna. She and her mother came to Bombay two years ago. Witness again replied that she came to Bombay last December. Owing to poor circumstances, before she met accused, she had not the luxuries of cinemas and restaurants. As a Parsi child, her lot had been hard. She would marry if she got a suitable husband.

FRIENDSHIP CULMINATES IN LOVE.

Witness saw many times her brother-in-law Maneckshah Jagirdar with accused. Both of them worked at the same place in the firm of Girdharlal Tricumlal, Share broker. Accused lived at Maneckshah's house. Friendship arose between us at Maneckshah's place and friendship culminated in love, said the witness.

His Lordship:—Love of what kind? To send you to other persons?

Continuing witness said that her mother and sister knew about it. She had promised in writing to marry accused. Her mother and other relations knew about it. The engagement with the accused took place in May last. After Miss A, accused and Daruwala were arrested, Davar and Gyara took witness and her mother to the police station. Accused told witness not to have anything to do with Davar. He also warned her mother about Davar. Accused was angry for her receiving letters from Mohamedan lovers at Jalna.

HER MUSLIM LOVER.

Mr. Azad: How many Mohamedan lovers?

Witness:—Only one Mohamedan lover from Jalna.

His Lordship: Are Mahomedans worse than Parsis?

Continuing witness said, accused warned her to mend her way otherwise he would commit suicide. On 10th August last, Davar and Gyara removed her (witness) to Children's Home. Miss A was also in the Children's Home for a fortnight. Miss A's mother once turned witness out of he house as she said witness was teaching Miss A bad manners Accused used to give witness four to eight annas three or four times in a month. Witness admitted that Davar and Gyara exercised some influence over her in getting statements to the police.

Replying to the Court witness said accused used to ask her to go to different places with different classes of men. These men used to take her to Chowpatty, Apollo Bunder and Hanging Garden at about 6 p.m. and she returned home at 11 p.m. They dropped her at her residence at night. She used to tell her mother that she had been for a walk. Accused put witness in taxi cars with the customers and then go away. The customers did not pay her any money, but some times they gave lemonade in restaurants. Accused did not enquire next day, how she spent the previous evening. All the customers were introduced at Victoria Terminus. She went to different people to please the accused and not for her pleasure.

GIRL'S MOTHER FAINTS IN COURT.

Shirinbai Rustomji Bharucha, mother of Miss A was then further cross-examined by Mr. Azad. Witness said her son earned Rs. 35| p.m. and she herself did sewing work. Her income was about Rs. 50| p.m.

At this stage witness screamed and fainted.

POLICE SURGEON EXAMINES WITNESS.

After the recess hour when she regained consciousness Major Mehta, I.M.S. examined the witness Shirinbai at the request of the Court and stated, she was well enough to give short answers.

Mr. Azad, therefore, resumed her cross-examination when she said she was anxious for her daughter (Miss A's) education rather than her marriage. Miss A used to go out for a walk two or three hours a day in the Parsi Colony with her girl friends. She did not know that her daughter (Miss A) was going to cinema, etc. Whenever she used to suggest of her marriage, her daughter laughed out stating that she had not yet taken proper education and it was too early to talk of marriage. Her daughter was taken to the Children's Home for which she was very much hurt and annoyed.

Raghunath Mahadeo Patwardhan, a clerk of Bombay Municipality then produced the register showing birth of Miss A as 7-8-1916.

"MISS A" IN WITNESS-BOX.

Miss A was then examined by Rao Bahadur Setalvad but before her statement was recorded the Court was cleared of the public. Witness admitted having known Shehera from August last. She came to know Shehera in the waiting room at Victoria Terminus. Shehera's mother was crying at the time as she had lost her bag in the train. As it was time for the train, witness went to catch the train and Shehera also accompanied her. Accused was standing outside and Shehera introduced him as her cousin. Accused bought three tickets and accused, Shehera and witness travelled together as far as Byculla. On the way, accused asked for name and address of the witness and accused got down at Byculla. He asked Shehera and witness to meet him at Victoria Terminus station in the afternoon.

CHANGE OF DRESS IN CLOAK ROOM.

At the station Shehera changed her clothes in the cloak room. At that time accused was standing outside the waiting room. At the suggestion of Shehera, witness, accused and Shehera went to Wellington Cinema. Accused bolght tickets at the cinema as well as at Victoria Terminus to go home. Two days after this, Shehera came to Dadar and took witness to Victoria Gardens where accused and Shehera's mother were seated on a chair. Accused called witness at Byculla station the next day. She refused to go but accused said it was in connection with Shehera's business. She went next day when he took her to an Irani's restaurant.

IN BYCULLA STORES.

She asked about Shehera's business but he did not reply. In the meantime Pherozeshah Daruwala came and accused introduced him as his friend. Daruwala then took witness and accused to Byculla Stores and had some refreshment. Accused called next day. When she went next day evening, the accused was waiting for her under the clock at Victoria Terminus Pherozeshah Daruwalo then came and suggested that they should all go to Pearse Restaurant. A victoria was called and witness accused and Daruwala went to Pearse. Daruwala ordered tea and cakes for himself and the accused and ice cream for the witness. Before refreshment came, accused and Daruwala talked something in low tone Accused told witness that Pherozeshah Daruwala was a "nice man, he would give you to eat, drink, and clothe you, allow him to do what he likes to do."

His Lordship: What did you think of it?

Witness: I thought he meant something immoral.

In the meantime, two persons came and took away the accused outside. Daruwala told witness to meet him on Sunday 23rd. In the meantime accused came back. Witness asked him who the gentleman was who had taken him out but the accused did not reply. Witness suspected that something was wrong and was going to get up when the accused took liberty with her person.

ACCUSED UNDER ARREST.

In the meantime, Deputy Inspector Salaskar, Sub-Inspector Syed and one Karanjia came, who arrested the accused and Daruwala. They were all taken away to the police station where her statement was recorded. Her mother then came and as soon as she saw witness, she fainted. She was taken to the Children's Home same night where she stayed till 3rd September.

QUITE HAPPY AT HOME.

Cross-examined by Mr. Azad, witness said she was quite happy at her house. In the Children's Home, she used to talk with Shehera on ordinary matters. At the Police station in her statement she left out many things which she wanted to say. For instance, she did not state that the accused took liberty with her person at Pearse. She also did not state to the police that the accused told her to allow Daruwala what he wished to do and he would give her to eat, drink, and clothe her. This statement she made eight days after the arrest of the accused.

Mary Magdalene Lobo, Ayah, at the Victoria Terminus station then identified Shehera and Miss A as the girls who used to come to the Ladies' Waiting Room.

The Court then adjourned till to-day.

M. N. Roy Week Echo.

ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST LALJI PENDSE.

Inspector Mohanlal M. Desai of the Bombay C. I. D. made an application before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Wednesday for a warrant of arrest against Mr. Lalji Pendse on another charge of sedition. Mr Pendse is alleged to have delivered an objectionable speech at Parel on September 28 during the "M. N. Roy Week."

The Magistrate granted the warrant.

It will be remembered that there is a similar charge pending against Mr. Pendse in respect o a speech he delivered at Chowpaty on "Jatin Das Day". An order for his release on bail was passed by the Magistrate on Tuesday, but before he was bailed out, Mr. Pense was re-arrested.

Later in the day Mr. Pendse was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate when Mr. M. N. Talpade, advocate, applied for bail.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail of Rs. 2000 and a surety for like amount Rs. 2000 to be deposited in cash.

The Magistrate allowed the accused to have his own food and clothes while in custody pending the deposit of the money.

The case comes for hearing on October 21.

Woman's Fatal Fall. From Window

A pathetic story of how a young and wealthy woman died under tragic circumstances was told at the Coroners Court on Wednesday.

The name of the woman is Ramabai Thakurdas who was admitted to the Kanchangauri Maternity Hospital at Sandhurst Road about 6 days ago. She gave birth to a male child on Sunday last and since then there was a change in her. She began to show signs of mental derangement on Tuesday last. The nurse who was looking after her gave her a few dozes of lime juice and she was resting on the bed. She began to weep and the nurse took the child in her arms

Ramabai then moved towards the window and attempted to jump out. The nurse hastened to her rescue and the woman who was delirious, showed signs of insanity, singing and yelling She then struck the nurse and jumped out of the window. She sustained serious injuries, and died immediately afterwards.

The jury recorded a verdict of death due to an accident in a fit of temporary insanity.

LIAISON OFFICER ON FINANCE & CURRENCY?

Welfare League's Solution

BOMBAY, October 14.

The following resolution has been passed by the Central Committee of the Welfare of India League and the necessary action has been taken thereon:—

(a) That in the present circumstances, the British Government should invite the Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference, at present in London, to submit a panel of three names of Indians, who command the confidence of the Indian commercial community and out of whom Government should nominate one to collaborate with the British Treasury as a liaison officer between the British Government and the Government of India, or in the capacity of a special Advisory Officer, in matter of finance and currency.

(b) That this recommendation to consult the delegates to the Round Table Conference, is made because the Legislative Assembly is not at present in session.

(c) That this resolution be communicated by cable to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India, and to the Welfare of India League Committee in the Round Table Conference for circulation among the Conference delegates, as also by telegram to the party-leaders in the Assembly.—A.P.

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, October 14.

Jute shares opened strong and a good business resulted at advancing rates. Towards the close prices were easier. In coals, a small business was reported at last levels. Teas were practically neglected. The miscellaneous section showed no change. Government Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

SECURITIES:—4 per cent. Loan 1960/70 89-2, 6 per cent. Bonds 1933/36 88-14.

BANKS:—Imperial Bank fully-paid 879-8, contributory 208-8.

COTTONS:—Kesoram ordy. 3-4.

COALS:—Burrakur 11-12, New Beerbhoom 9-4, Raneegunge 37-14.

JUTES:—Anglo-India ordy. 312 Barnagore 146, Clive 27-4, Clive 7 per cent. pref. 92, Howrah ordy. 11-12, Hukumchand ordy. 23-8, Kamarhatty ordy. 444, Kelvin ordy. 569, Lansdowne ordy. 136, National 22, Nuddea 24, Presidency 6-6, Union 402.

MISCELLANEOUS:—Benares Electric 7-8, Behar Rice 2-2, Titaghur Paper ordy. 7-12, Titaghur defd. 2-5.

TEAS:—Moheema ordy 8, Moheema pref 8-8.—A.P.

PHYSICAL CULTURE EXHIBITION AT BANDRA.

A Physical Culture Exhibition will be held at the St. Andrew's High School, Bandra, on Sunday (18th inst.), at 5-30 p.m by Prof. S.V. Rao and his pupils There will be a variety programme with a Boxing Contest of 6 Rounds for a challenge cup presented by Mr. A.C. Pereira between Albert Ranger vs. Willi Vandrine.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION

A meeting of the members of the Medical Profession under the auspices of the Medical Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Monday the 19th October at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), when a paper on "Anthelmintic Action of Embelic Acid", will be read.

As decided by the Selection Committee appointed by the Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Memorial Prize Medal Committee the Prize Medal for the paper will be awarded at the meeting.

NO INTERVIEW FOR "GENERAL" AWARI

Inspector General Of Prison's Answer To Congress President

NAGPUR, Oct. 14.

The Inspector-General of Prisons, Central Provinces, communicates his regret to Seth Poonamchand Ranka, President of Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee, that he sees no reason to interfere with the refusal of the Superintendent of the Jail of Damoh to grant an interview with Awari as in so doing he is acting according to the rules.

He assures Seth Ranka that "General" Awari is not being ill-treated.—A. P.

New Market Ceasarewitch Stakes

LONDON, Oct. 14.

At Newmarket Cesarewitch Stakes (over a distance of two and quarter miles) resulted as follows:—

NOBLE STAR	1
SIX WHEELER	2
SON OF MINT	3

STARTING PRICES.

Twentysix horses ran.

Won by one and a half lengths. Same length separated second and third.

Runners were identical with probables with the exception of Jugo which ran instead of Arctic Star.

Following were starting prices: 100 to 6 against NOBLE STAR. 100 to 1 against SIX WHEELER 100 to 7 against SON OF MINT.

—Reuter's Special

U. P. WOMEN'S POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 14.

The U. P. Women's Political Conference will be held at Lucknow from October 31 under the presidentship of Mrs. Kamala Nehru. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya is also expected to attend the Conference

A Swadeshi exhibition will also be held at the same time.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, OCTOBER, 15, 1931.

INDIA'S DEMAND

At the reception given to the Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference by the National Labour Club Mahatma Gandhi reiterated the Congress demand for complete independence with a clarity and candour that must have made a profound impression on the Labour leaders. At the end of the speech Mr. Clynes himself readily admitted: "I do not dispute Gandhiji's claim for Independence, for which I have always pleaded". As for Mr. Henderson, the present accredited leader of the Labour Party, he had stated even before Gandhiji had made his speech that the Labour Party had all along maintained that the Indian constitution must be determined by India and that India's demand for representative self-Government could not be conceded a day too soon. What Gandhiji precisely did in his speech was to explain some of the implications of India's demand and answer some relevant questions put to him at the meeting. After stating that the Congress demand, that is, the national demand, was nothing short of complete independence, he added: "Complete independence does not exclude partnership on absolutely equal terms with Great Britain, to be determined by either party. And if this claim is not fully understood, I make it clear that it includes national control over the Army, External Affairs, and the Finances of India, also an impartial examination of financial transactions carried on by the British Government." Gandhiji did not disown the necessary safeguards but he reminded the audience of the clause in his Pact with Lord Irwin that the safeguards must first and foremost be demonstrably in the interests of India. He added at the same time that if Britain did justice to India, it would be a gain not merely to India but also to Britain, at least a moral gain where it might not be entirely a material gain. When, for instance, Britain accepts India's demand for an impartial examination of Indian public debts, her reputation for fair-play must appreciably improve, even if she materially loses by taking over some debts which she has so far unjustly forced on India.

By no means the least important part of the function was the questions which Gandhiji freely invited and answered. The questions and objections were not new. For the most part they were the familiar clap-trap like Hindus and Muslims killing each other in the absence of the British in India. Gandhiji had little difficulty in dealing with the Hindu-Musli bogey. After pointing out how Muslims and Hindus lived in peace and amity in Afghanistan, Baluchistan, etc., he neatly turned the tables against the questioner by remarking amidst laughter: "What puzzles me most is why you Britishers are worrying your heads as to what would happen to India. Why don't you recall your own history in the struggle for liberty in the Wars of the Roses? Even to-day there is fight between Englishmen and the Scotch and fight between Englishmen and Irishmen in the Free State." Finally, with his characteristic passion for non-violence as well as for liberty he said to a questioner: "We will not shed others' blood, but at the altar of liberty we shall pour forth our blood, and even God will say: 'Well done, my children'." The Round Table Conference is an attempt to minimise the loss of blood so far as it is possible to do so. But owing to some recent trends of feeling at the Conference, Gandhiji seems to be getting a little sceptical about the negotiations. At the Labour meeting in question he stated more than once that though he went to England for the Conference, his main work was outside the Conference, to state the Indian position before the British people and establish human contacts with those who were in earnest about solving the Indian problem. Fresh difficulties, avoidable or unavoidable, seem to be cropping up at the Conference almost every day. Yet we cannot help feeling that, if Britain is reasonable and honest, a settlement is still possible. If, on the other hand, she creates difficulties for India they will not be difficulties for India alone.

HOW THEY KEEP THE PACT!

A glaring instance of the desire of a section of the bureaucracy to ignore the existence of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, is provided in the conviction at Simla of two Indian ladies, after a trial in which the evidence on their behalf of a distinguished Indian leader, Dr. Satyapal, was discarded as "immaterial" by the trying Magistrate. Shrimati Shakuntala Devi and Shrimati Laxmi Devi were charged with "sedition" and the Magistrate sentenced them to furnish Rs. 2,000 each as security, in default to suffer one year's simple imprisonment. The ladies chose jail. The public will fail to realise what their offence was, with what means they had been busy creating "disaffection" against "Government established by Law." In these days when the whole country is engaged in the struggle for freedom and when in London a Conference is discussing under the aegis of the British Government how to substitute the present autocratic system of Government in India by complete self-government these "sedition" cases are only a reminder to the public that certain die-hards amongst the bureaucrats in this country are determined to go their old ways, reckless of the obstacles their policy puts in the work of promoting a peaceful atmosphere so necessary for the London negotiations. The authorities who sanctioned this prosecution are guilty of a gross breach of the Delhi Pact. We need say nothing about the 'obiter dictum' of the trying Magistrate who discarded Dr. Satyapal's evidence on the ground that he had been once convicted under Section 124-A, and was interned during the notorious Martial Law regime in the Punjab. The man may even disregard Mahatma Gandhi's evidence.

THE WRONG BASIS

The Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay is reported to have arrived, at its meeting on Monday last, to a final decision, regarding the cuts in official salaries. The fixed scale of ten per cent covering "all-India, Provincial and other posts" has been agreed to but exception is to be made in the case of two departments in this Presidency: Police and Jails. They are to be exempted from any cuts. If the report is correct, the public will be justified in regarding this exemption as rank favouritism. Government's attitude of partiality can only be explained on the assumption that they consider these departments as pillars of "Law and Order" and are unwilling that there should be caused any discontent over retrenchment in salaries amongst these departments, while it does not matter if the school teacher or the engineer or the doctor is dissatisfied. The fixing of the minimum for exemption from cuts to Rs. 50 a month in Bombay and to Rs. 40 a month for the mofussil, is also unfair. The whole idea of a fixed scale of ten per cent. cut is based on a defective method of retrenchment. In practice it will work out in a most iniquitous manner. The higher salaried men, particularly, because the cut will include the income tax, will be axed lightly, while the men with modest salaries will be hard hit. The cuts should have been graded so that the lower the salary the less the incumbent suffered. And, for the men on the lowest rung of the official ladder, the line of exemption should be fixed at least at Rs. 100 a month. It is an unfair system of retrenchment under which those who receive comfortable incomes suffer little, while those serving the State on low salaries suffer most.

MADURA LATHI CHARGE

When a few days ago Mr. C. Rajagopalachari received a report of a violent lathi charge on volunteers picketing toddy shops at Madura, he very properly challenged Government to hold an enquiry. But before an enquiry was held to prove who was in the wrong, Mr. Rajagopalachari wrote a letter to Mr. A. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, the President of the Madura District Congress Committee, wherein he remarked: "The men in Madura, I fear, do not know how to do a thing quietly and in a subdued spirit." And curiously enough, the letter was published in two Madras papers before it reached Mr. Vaidyanatha Ayyar. Naturally Mr. Ayyar and the volunteers concerned were much pained and they stated the true facts in their reply to Mr. Rajagopalachari. The letter, we are glad to learn, is now fully reassured that the people of Madura know how to do a thing quite non-violently. So even if the Government were to hold an inquiry, it will not now be open to them to point at Mr. Rajagopalachari and say even he suspected the non-violence of the Madura volunteers.

Trifles.

"Only a man like Gandhi," says Mr. Stourton, Conservative—or National Government?—candidate, "will have the impertinence to come among people whom he has done his best to ruin."

The suggestion, however, is malicious that Stourton has embarrassed (1) the hereditary cotton capitalists of Lancashire, (2) the "Europeans-in-India" and (3) the Government of Great Britain and its agent in India.

* * *

Apropos of our London correspondent's eagerness to trace the whereabouts of the "two Jimmies" missing from Labour meetings, I have cabled to him to enquire at the National Party 'joint' for them—but with a slight change of selling.

* * *

"All kinds of estimates have been made of the extent of the English tongue"—"Statesman."

The maximum is not given; but you can work it out from the extent of the cheek—with the help of, say, Mr. Chapman-Mortimer.

* * *

In refusing Mr. Nariman's application for sanction to prosecute Mr. Harvey, "Government" said the local Government, "are unable to grant the requisite sanction under Section 197 of the Criminal Procedure Code to prosecute Mr. T. Harvey."

No reason was given for the refusal, whereat Mr. Nariman felt called upon to protest.

* * *

Now, that, Mr. Nariman, was mere unreasonable, churlish fastidiousness.

In the first place Government appreciate the need for economy.

In the second place, the "reason" is obvious, and Government knew that you knew—you yourself admit it in the course of your emphatic protest.

Both Government and I are disappointed in you. We thought you at least,—being a Congress leader—would understand.

* * *

I have been reading in the "Times of India," an appreciation of Rao Bahadur Raghunathrao Tawde, who, joining service 34 years ago, as a head constable, has now retired as Deputy Commissioner of Police.

But we need not be unduly alarmed. We may take it (1) that Mr. Tawde was just a freak and (2) that the certificate to him is without prejudice to the divine principle that efficiency being the monopoly of non-Indians, higher and well-paid posts, must, as far as possible, always be occupied by them.

* * *

"Fifty Persons Perish in Akola Floods.

Villages Submerged."

I love the Central Provinces and want to shed tears over their misfortune. But, I am torn between two claims. I do not know whether I should concentrate my grief on this by no means uncommon misery, or the unusually supreme sacrifice made by the C.P. Governor and other high officials in foregoing no less than fifteen per cent. and ten per cent. respectively of their bare-margin-of-precarious-subsistence salaries.

* * *

"A plea for clear thinking" was the title of an address by Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar before the Indian Students' Union.

The eloquent debates in the Federal Structure Committee would have helped him to make an effective plea.

* * *

"In any case, the 'Three Parties or Two' argument is for the moment dead. It has become a problem of 'Parties or Groups' "—Anglo-India.

This is hardly the right way of welcoming the National Government on the eve of its return.

"HISTORIC SIMLA NEGOTIATIONS"

With reference to the article under the caption, "The Historic Simla Negotiations", which was published in "The Chronicle" yesterday, Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) writes:—

"There is only one remark I would like to make in connection with the very complimentary article, published in the "Chronicle" to-day. Although I knew nothing of the unsympathetic attitude of the Provincial Governments, I do know that a great deal of the credit for having arranged for Mr. Gandhi's departure for England, is due to Sir Ernest Hotson, the Acting Governor of Bombay, without whose sympathetic co-operation, Mr. Gandhi might still have been in India."

FORTHCOMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

:o:

POLICY OF THE CONGRESS.

(BY OUR CIVIC CORRESPONDENT.)

The forthcoming triennial elections to the Bombay Municipal Corporation seem to engage more attention of the public than they ever did before. There are yet full three months before the Municipal voters will have to go to the ballot box but the heat of the contest is being felt even from now. There are more than one reason why the elections this year are bound to be more keenly contested. The attitude of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in regard to these elections has again let loose all manner of speculation and misrepresentation with the inevitable result that the real issue seems to be clouded for the time being. It is necessary to examine the whole position both from the standpoint of the existing Corporation and also from the Congress viewpoint so that one can form an estimate of the forces which are expected to play their part in the coming elections.

THE PRESENT CORPORATION.

The present Municipal Corporations is more in the nature of a hotch-potch than a well-knit party organisation run on sound party principles. Many of the questions that came before the Corporation during the last three years were decided not on the party lines but in a slipshod method which is the very negation of a party organisation. In the present Corporation apart from the non-descripts, there are two main parties: the Progressives and the Nationalists. The formation of the Progressive party is something wonderful and unheard-of. The name has been, perhaps, borrowed from the London County Council because it sounded well. The party does not run any candidates for the election. The candidates run themselves under any colours, mostly communal, and then when they come to the Corporation they form themselves into a confederacy and call themselves a Progressive party. This party mainly consists of the nominated members, communalists and persons of position who have been led to think that their association with the party lends it whatever status their party possesses. This party despite the name that it bears is anything but progressive in its outlook and action.

The other party is the Nationalist Party. Ever since the Non-co-operation movement candidates have been going to the Corporation on the Congress ticket signing all sorts of pledges with a view to get elected. After election, several of them have cleverly and conveniently flouted these pledges when their purpose is served. The bitter experience which the local Congress has got of not a few of these Nationalists is enough to shake anybody's faith in the pledges made at the time of the election. There was hardly any discipline in the party. There was no compulsion to vote just as party decides. Without the least compunction a member of the party could vote any way he liked. Most of the members of this party are most anxious to secure the Congress ticket for the forthcoming elections.

THE VOTERS.

To come to the voters of the city they are a study by themselves. It is very curious composition, indeed. The experience of the last nine years shows that on an average forty per cent. voting is purely communal, twenty per cent. personal, twenty per cent. professional and the remaining twenty per cent. national. The first forty per cent., at any rate the bulk of it, joins the nominated group to form an anti-national combination. One can reasonably expect that in the ensuing elections this percentage will undergo a great change. If the Congress takes sufficient interest in the elections it must capture at least fifty per cent. of the voting. This additional voting will naturally come from the communal and the personal voting. It might be argued that with all the achievements that the Congress could claim this state of affairs is not creditable to the Congress since it goes to prove

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY FOREST DEPARTMENT.

:o:

SUGGESTIONS FOR RETRENCHMENT.

(BY—I. F. S., Retired.)

II.

In Sind the Shikarpur Division is simply superfluous. Its area can with advantage be redistributed between Sukkur and Larkana.

"(d) Circles".—The Sind circle as mentioned above contains very little area. It is hardly equal to two average divisions in the presidency proper. It was efficiently managed by a deputy conservator till 1920. The Khatar range of the present Karachi division can with advantage be added to Hyderabad and the deputy conservator of the Karachi division thus partially relieved can easily control the small Sind Circle as an additional charge as of old. The administration of the circle is easy not only on account of its small area but also because exploitation work is carrid on through contractors. The separation of Sind from Bombay is under consideration. When so separated the forest department there will not be able to afford to maintain a highly paid conservator. It is possible to do so now as it forms part of the presidency. Abolition of the post of conservator in Sind will thus in a way be a step towards the much-sought-for separation of that province from the presidency The pay of the deputy conservator in charge of the Sind Circle with allowances attached to that post though a little less than that of the conservator will still remain higher than the pay of the conservator in charge of the more valuable and extensive forests of the advanced Mysore State.

The nett revenue of this circle and the real forest work in it do not justify retention of the services of a full-time conservator. Properly speaking it should form part of the chief conservator's charge. He can give his attention to that circle at once both as chief conservator and the circle officer. In order to reduce his work as circle officer the Satara and Khandesh Divisions of C. C. can conveniently be transferred to S. C. and N. C. respectively. This will leave only two divisions.

The first article appeared on 9th instant.

Poona and Colaba, in the changed C. C. directly under the control of the chief conservator, who should therefore have no difficulty in managing this reduced circle in addition to this presidency work. This will mean reduction of a post of conservator.

ABOLISH ENGINEERING BRANCH.

(e) Too much has been made of an Engineering Branch under Forest Department. Previous to the creation of this branch a large number of forest nakas, quarters for subordinates and bungalows for gazetted officres, and roads were made solely under the supervision of forest officers with the advice of the Public Works Department when and where necessary. With improved training in Forest Engineering imparted to Ranger students and to recruits to the gazetted ranks the same policy can profitably be continued. In case of important works the co-operation of the P. W. D. could be secured if necessary by the grant of some special allowance to officers concerned for the time being and by deputation of qualified subordinates of the P. W. D. during the duration of such works. The work so far done by this branch could have been got done with greater economy with the co-operation of the P. W. D Whatever may have been the necessity for the creation of this branch none has existed for the last few years. Mr. Edie, late chief conservator, being convinced of this state of things had, it appears, recommended the abolition of this branch. so much so that one European Forest Engineer was anyhow provided for in the I. F. S. inspite of the recommendations for provincialisation (Indianisation) of the Forest Service by the Lee Commission. Inspite of retrenchment in the air it is rumoured that Government have made haste to confirm another European Forest Engineer, to hold charge of the engineering branch. This perhaps shows the kind of retrenchment we are going to have. In the absence of any justification for the retention

(Continued on page 8).

NOTES OF THE DAY

"Protection" To Premier.

The recently organised "Legion of Loyalists" is not so much a new as a highly instructive feature of the present General Election in England. It would not be surprising if its origin were traced to the inspiration of leading lights in the Primrose League and the "City." That Mr. MacDonald will gratefully accept the stewardship of the Legion of Loyalists may be taken for granted. He certainly deserves it. And the irony of his fall would remain incomplete if the Premier and his followers did not attack, under Fascist protection, both Communism and Socialism. Incidentally this offer of the Loyalists implies assumption of mutual violence and we wonder how Anglo-Indian "friends" of India would react to it.

Tampering With Letters.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar of the Hindustani Seva Dal complains that several letters and wires despathed by or to the Dal have been tampered with on the way and have been much delayed in the delivery or not delivered at all to the parties concerned. He suspects that the "Dal's Mail is again being tampered with by the Government." And he announces that important communications by the Dal will hereafter be published in the newspapers. We have no doubt Nationalist papers will be glad to publish all such communications of the Dal as have any public interest. If Dr. Hardikar's suspicions are well-founded, it reflects little credit on the Government. Will the Government tell the public what instructions, if any, they have given to the Post Offices with regard to the Dal's mail?

Curse Of Untouchability.

Temple entry Satyagraha, which is to be inaugurated at Nasik, is not going to be confined to that place. It is reported that the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee has finally decided to start Satyagraha at the famous temple at Guruvayur in South Malabar on the 1st November next. Meanwhile that Committee has arranged a tour programme throughout Kerala for the month of October to explain the need and the significance of the Satyagraha to the public and to collect men and money for the campaign. It is expected that 500 volunteers and Rs. 5,000 are necessary for the purpose. The cause is so great and the need for effective agitation is so urgent that we have every confidence that the requisite volunteers and funds would be available well in time. It is fallacious to urge that campaigns like this must wait till Swaraj is attained. In fact it is the country's misfortune that such campaigns were not started earlier in many places in an organised manner. So long as the Satyagraha is scrupulously non-violent, it is bound to help in removing the curse of untouchability.

The Right Lead.

The Muslim community must gratefully acknowledge Professor Moulvi's war on traditional pomp and show, as embodied in the ten-rupee marriage that he organised the other day at Dharwar. While many Mussalmans are verbally protesting their grief over the poverty of the Muslim community—largely for the purpose of exploiting that poverty to their own benefit—Professor Moulvi is seeking to fight it in a practical and constructive manner. This lead of the Professor symbolises the real duties of those who claim to be the champions of the poor. It is a challenge to those Muslim "leaders" who shout Tanzim but do nothing except organise meaningless theatricals in gaudy costumes hardly in keeping with the proverbial poverty of the country. But we doubt if they would transfer the emphasis from showy selfishness to selfless service.

Princes Backing Out Of Federation

SIR AKBAR HYDERY THROWS A BOMBSHELL.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The report of the Federal Finance Sub-Committee was under scrutiny at to-day's meeting of the full committee under Lord Sankey's chairmanship. Curiously, the report is signed unanimously by thirteen members containing thirteen heads under discussions. The discussions on the whole subject of finance had prolonged for the last thirteen months. So, it is expected that the Federal Structure Committee discussions of the same and final adoption will not take more than thirteen days, and as Sir A. Hydari has stated, it will take at least thirteen months for the final adoption of the Federal constitution of India.

Lord Peel, when questioned as to how long will it be, before the special expert committee suggested in the report materialised, replied vaguely that he could not say definitely, because it depended very much how they expedited the matter. But the members who followed him made it clear that it must necessarily take a pretty long time.

HYDARI'S PLAIN-SPEAKING.

For the first time, we learnt at this meeting, that Swaraj Federal Constitution will not be ready for at least twelve months. That was made clear and plain by Sir Akbar Hydari on behalf of the Indian States. He declared on behalf of the princes, that though they did not want to create difficulties and wanted to pave the way smoothly, yet they could not possibly join the Federation, unless the important part of the whole picture which they were filling up was before their eyes. They wanted to see the findings of the proposed expert committee on the whole problem of Finance, and they could decide their share in the constitution only after considering it. He believed that it must necessarily take a long time as much as twelve months before everything could be ready to say "Here is Federal Constitution."

FEDERAL FINANCE AND HYDERABAD STATE.

Sir A. Hydari Makes Its Position Clear.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Sir A. Hydari, in the afternoon session of the Federal Structure Committee said that the States stood by every work to which they had agreed in the report of the Federal Finance Committee. H reminded the Committee that in the last session everyone had reserved to himself the right to modify his opinion; and said that as far as Hyderabad was concerned they would not object to a settlement if it involved their confining themselves to the present revenue and expenditure of India without either compensation or additional burden, one way or the other. But they had to go much further. Many States had special claims, and the provinces themselves desired adjustments; and until these points were explored and the burden to be borne determined it was only reasonable that every federating unit should reserve its final decision. Sir A. Hydari was willing that the proposed Committee be composed purely of experts if that was approved, but he thought that enquiry would be facilitated if it contained members capable of interpreting the view-points of both States and British India.—Reuter's R. T. Special.

Indian States Consider Federal Sub-Committee Report.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Indian States delegation held a prolonged meeting this evening to consider the report of the Federal Finance Sub-Committee.—Reuter.

MAHATMA AND MINORITIES.

(Continued from page 1)

resistance and non-co-operation he appealed to students to behave themselves and win the respect of the English people.

Sir Ewart Greaves presided. The lecture hall was packed, and great enthusiasm prevailed.—Reuter.

"MAC" OPENS ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Giving World Another Thrill On 27th

LONDON, October 13.

Rugby.—The Prime Minister, opening his election campaign at Seaham, appealed to electors to vote only for representatives of the National Government irrespective of Party in order to prove to the world that the country stood united during these days of doubt and uncertainty. There was tremendous moral effect when the news went round the globe that Britain in distress would stand together. He hoped that tney would give the world another thrill on October 27.

Referring to the Government's task he said they must get the budget balanced. It was going to be difficult, but it had to be done. They must moreover do borrowing. Secondly, they must now stabilise the value of the pound. At the moment it was off gold, but was behaving admirably. There was no panic and lack of confidence. That was largely owing to the fact that there was a Government which had confidence of the whole world. If that went inflation began. Pounds and shillings would cease to have any value. The best they had to do was to give way for the international Conference to deal with War Debts and Reparations and so on. They overlooked the fact that if the International Conference was to be successful the way must be paved for it. The third part was to balance trade. Government wanted a mandate to come to close grips with this problem, because it must be solved.—B.O.W.

DENIAL BY NATIONAL LABOUR PARTY

No Financial Aid From Tory Party Funds

LONDON, October 13.

Rugby.—The Prime Minitser and Lord Stonehaven, chairman of the Conservative Party, to-day, both denied the allegation of a Labour morning paper that the National Labour Party—Labour members supporting the National Government—were receiving financial assistance from the Conservative Party funds.

The Premier said that the money available to the National Labour party came from well-to-do supporters of the Labour movement and from his own personal friends. Though the fund thus formed was not large it was adequate for their purpose. There are now 28 National Labour candidates.—B.O.W.

COMMUNIST PARTY'S DEMANDS FOR UNEMPLOYED

Free Food, Clothing And Bus And Tram Fares.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

To the flood of election manifestoes and canvassing literature, yet another Party appeal was made to the bewildered electors, last night, in the shape of the Communist Party's manifesto demanding:—

Higher unemployment benefits to meet higher prices, reduction of rent, free bus and tram fares for unemployed, free distribution of food and clothing from the warehouses of big profiteers to the most needy workers, no tariffs, and no income-tax on workers and poorly paid employees.

Meanwhile it is officially announced that the Labour Party have found candidates to fight all supporters of the National Government calling themselves the National Labour adherents. The Labour Party have a minimum of 520 candidates.—Reuter's Special.

Scottish Universities' Representatives In Commons

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Ocober 13.

The first members of New Parliament were elected unopposed to-day, namely, three representatives of the Scottish Universities which are not bound by normal procedure with regard to dates of nomination and polling. The new members are John Buchan, novelist, Noel Skelton, Under-Secretary for Scotland who are both Conservatives, and D. M. Cowan, National Liberal.-

APPEAL AGAINST DEATH SENTENCE

Punjab Mail Murder Case Accused

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, October 14.

Accused Yeshwantsing and Deonarayan who have been convicted and sentenced to be hanged in Bhusaval Punjab Mail Murder case have been transferred from Khandwa to Jubbulpore Central Jail. They have appealed against the sentence of death and the appeal has been received in the Court of Judicial Commissioner, Nagpur.

The date of hearing of the same has not yet been fixed.

BE TRUE TO INDIA'S HIGH TRADITIONS

MAHATMA TO STUDENTS

Bloomsbury Welcome Gandhiji

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, October 14.

On Tuesday night, at a reception at Bloomsbury, Sir Ewar Greaves presiding, Mahatma Gandhi addressed the Indian students here and answered many questions. He was asked whether he was bargaining with the Muslims to concede their demands for Separate Electorates at the expense of the smaller minorities in India.

GOLDEN RULE.

Gandhiji replying warned his hearers against giving credence to newspaper reports. "The golden rule will be," he said, "to believe exactly the opposite of what the newspapers have to say."

LIVE UPTO INDIA'S TRADITIONS

In his address to the students, Gandhiji advised them to live up to the high traditions of India so as to inspire admiration and confidence of Englishmen and women.

As the evening hour struck 7 Mahatmaji desired to have his daily prayer and requested the audience to join him by their silence. The lamps were extinguished. For about ten minutes' chanting of Sanskrit verses (Mantras) filled the hall. Lights were again switched on.

VOLLEY OF QUESTIONS.

Mahatmaji met a volley of questions from the students. He denied having given any undertaking to Lord Irwin not to urge for complete Independence of India. He made a long statement as to the attitude of the minorities question.

SMALLER MINORITIES.

He said that his resentment of the claims of those other than the Muslims and Sikhs did not mean opposition to their legitimate rights which, he declared, will be safeguarded by statutory provisions in the future Constitution of India. Small minorities, he thought, would seek their advantage in adult suffrage and through service. The Parsis, he pointed out, were only a very small minority, but they rule Bombay.

ON HISTORICAL GROUNDS.

He defended the Muslim and Sikh claims on historical grounds in the interests of Indian unity. He appealed to the students to use their influence to shame such of the delegates of the Conference who were responsible for these "impossible demands."

MORVI'S GANDHI JAYANTI GIFT

Maharaja's Reply To Sjt. Kothari's Wire

Mr. Manilal Kothari addressed the following telegram from Bombay to H. H. the Maharaja of Morvi on Tuesday: "Splendid response to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's appeal in connection with Khadi sales on Gandhiji Jayanti. Every p'e filters down the huts and howels of poor India. Earnestly appeal to Your Highness kindly order large purchase of Khadi for use in State and distribution amongst poor particularly flood and famine stricken people in Bengal and Bihar".

SEND RS. 3000 WORTH KHADI.

To this appeal, following reply has been received by Mr. Kothari on Wednesday by wire:

"Your wire. Shall be glad to contribute Rs. 5000/- for Mahatmaji Jayanti for buying and distributing Khadi. Please send Rs. 3000/- worth Khadi for distribution among my people and Rs 2000 worth for distribution among afflicted people of Bengal and Bihar. Our citizens already have ordered Rs. 1,500 worth Khadi. Wish Mahatmaji many more years of life and happiness".—Maharaja.

PURSE FOR SJT ABHYANKAR

C P Congress Executive's Resolve

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, October 14.

The Executive Committee of the C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress has recently resolved to present a purse to Sjt. M. V. Abhyanker, President of the Provincial Congress Committee in recognition of his meritorious services in the cause of the country.

The purse will be presented to Sjt. Abhyanker on the 21st instant (Dasarah Day).

POLICE CONSTABLE ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, October 14

Sensation was caused today in the District Court when a police constable was put under arrest and taken to the Court of Mr. Sundaram, Additional District and Sessions Judge for alleged possession of "charas". It is further alleged that on his person being searched some golden bangles were also found.

"CAME TO KILL NOT TO PLUNDER"!

Dacoits' Threat To Wealthy Trader

REBEL CASUALTIES AND SURRENDERS

RANGOON, Oct. 14.

A combined civil and military police patrol from Hlelangu post encountered four rebels armed with guns on October 12 at a village in East Tharrawaddy, when two rebels were killed and the patrol seized one gun and several cartridges without sustaining any casualty.

Two dacoities are reported from Tharrawaddy. In one of them the villagers scored a signal success, killing one dacoit wounding and capturing another and recovering all the lotted property.

Three dacoities by rebels are reported from Henzada, where, in one case in Yele area, the rebels murdered the son of a house owner after committing dacoity. In Maubin, villagers successfully resisted attacks by dacoits.

Surrenders now total 5310 of which Prome accounts for 2730 and Thayetmyo for 2038. Seven dacoits armed with five guns attacked a wealthy trader's house on October 3 in Kayan township in Hanthawaddy district. They it is reported, said after entering the house that they came to kill and not to plunder and fired eleven shots as a result of which one young boy was killed. A headman's son-in-law has been arrested in this connection.

The police have secured the names of several alleged culprits, and are making investigation.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

PRINCES' ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Position of States was explained by Sir A. Hydari, the Nawab of Bhopal and the Maharaja of Bikaner.

Sir A. Hydari contended that it was unfair to say that position of States was tantamount to refusal to enter Federation or position had changed. All he had asked was that Federation should be made such as to enable States to enter.

The Nawab of Bhopal said that States had approached problem of Federal Finance in spirit of active co-operation but they must keep in view the fact that their revenue was restricted and their expenditure was likely to increase. They must know implications of Federal Finance before deciding to enter.—Reuter.

CESAREWITCH STAKES.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, October 14.

The winner carried top-weight of eight stones ten pounds. Noble Star was under cloud just before the race, owing to his coughing, but despite this, he had all heavily backed favourites beaten.

"Friendship" was well-placed at quarter-mile from home when the eleventh hour favourite "Blue Vision" took lead, but both "Friendship" and "Blue Vision" failed to stay. "Son of Mint" could not produce pace.

"Sandals" never had a real chance.

"Prince Paradise" and "Khorsheed" finished close up behind "Chelmarsh" which was fourth.

One and a half lengths which separated "Noble Star" from "Six Wheeler" may represent a sum of 100,000 sterling to the latter's owner who has coupled the horse with his candidates for Cambridgeshire. To-day's race was worth £1,800.

Winner's Time: 3 mins. 55 secs. —Reuter.

MR. MEHTA'S PROTEST.

MADRAS, Oct. 14.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation has sent the following telegram to the Railway Board:—

"Your wire . I deplore your proposals for fresh retrenchment and regard them as a declaration of war while truce has been agreed by appointment of the enquiry court. Your measures of previous retrenchment are under investigation by competent court and out of deference to court both sides are bound to suspend any aggressive actions. That has been common practice and only right attitude to take if investigations under Trade Disputes Act are to have any meaning, vide Labour Commission's report, page 168. Understanding of 7th July was before appointment of Court but that appointment has fundamentally altered circumstances. Until court has reported it will be as wrong for you to initiate further retenchment as it would be for Federation to declare a strike. I would, therefore, strongly urge to cancel proposed Delhi meeting. Subject to this protest prepared to meet you on 30th. Lodging protest before court."—A. P.

BORROWED MONEY TO PAY REVENUE DUES

Bardoli Inquiry

OLD PEASANT OF 70 ADDRESSED AS MONKEY?

BARDOLI, Oct. 13.

Eight witnesses were examined in chief by the Congress Counsel, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, to-day in connection with the case put forward for Motifaloo village in the Bardoli land revenue dispute.

The first witness was an old woman named Manchha, aged about 53. She deposed that she lent Rs. 100 each to two Khatedars for paying their revenue on the day when the revenue officers had gone to that village in the company of the police. Asked wherefrom she got the money, Manchhabai said that she got Rs. 210 as legacy from her parent when she was very young and she has kept it till now. Witness further said that both the borrowers had passed "Khatas".

At this stage the Government pleader submitted that the passing of "khatas" was not mentioned in the witnesses' original statements, and that the original case was being improved upon at later stages.

ADDRESSED HIM AS OLD "MONKEY"

The next witness examined was an old man named Ganesh Mitha, aged 70 years. Replying to question of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, he said that he was present in his house when revenue officers arrived in the company of police officers. He alleged that all the officers entered the house, approached him and simultaneously addressing him as "old monkey" asked him to pay up revenue dues.

BARROWED TO PAY REVENUE.

He, thereupon, sent for his son from the field who soon arrived, and they both managed to borrow a sum of Rs. 223 which they paid to the Patel in payment of revenue dues. The old man further stated that he subsequently sold off a piece of land to clear the debt incurred on account of the payment of revenue.—A. P.

PLANE CRASHES NEAR KARACHI

One Killed: One Injured

KARACHI, Oct. 14.

Squadron-Leader Salt was killed and his companion's arm was broken in the crash of an R.A.F. plane this morning near the Hub river, fifteen miles off Karachi.

LATER.

The names of those involved in this morning's R.A.F. plane crash near the Hub river are Squadron Leader T. E. Salt killed and Aircraftsman Potter injured.

The machine was totally wrecked.—A. P.

Steam Coal Mine Discovered In Afghanistan

PESHAWAR, Oct. 13.

In view of the proposed construction of railway lines in Afghanistan, great interest attaches to the announcement of the Afghan Minister of Trade of discovery of a mine of steamcoal in Seraikhawaja village in Bacchasaqas country to north of Kabul. —A. P.

Captor Of Afghan Robinhood Rewarded

PESHAWAR, Oct. 13.

In recognition of the meritorious services rendered by him in Mazarsharif fighting against Ibrahim Beg (Uzbek Robinhood) King Nadirshah has been pleased to confer the highest Afghan Medal of "Almariaala" on General Shah Mahmudd Khan. Afghan Minister of War.—A. P.

KASHMIR MAHARAJA'S AMNESTY

Entirely Spontaneous

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

I have made enquiries regard the suggestions made in Muslim Press that it were the efforts made by the Muslim leaders which resulted in all political prisoners being released in Kashmere thus obviously suggesting that this has been done under Government pressure. My enquiries in authoritative circles, show that these suggestions are entirely baseless and that the announcement made by the Maharaja of Kashmere on the occasion of his birthday granting amnesty to political prisoners was entirely spontaneous. Those who were expecting a further crop of trouble have no doubt been outwitted and hence these canards.

CONGRESS CABINET & BENGAL SITUATION

MEETING TO BE HELD IN CALCUTTA?

BARDOLI, October 14.

The Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, who is, at present, in Bardoli, informs the Associated Press that "Mr. Rajendra Prasad, member of the Working Committee and the leader of Behar, has come to Bardoli to assist Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in his heavy work in the absence of Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, who is on leave.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will be going to Bombay on the 18th, specially to meet Sjt. Sen Gupta before he sails for Europe, to acquaint himself with the Bengal situation. It is understood that he is inviting Mr. Nirmal Chandra Chunder, the present President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, and Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose to the next meeting of the Working Committee for consultation regarding the Bengal situation."

With reference to the next meeting of the Congress Working Committee, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel states that he has wired to Dr. Ansari, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other members, whether it would be convenient for them to hold a meeting of the Committee in Calcutta on the 27th instant. Hence the date and venue of the meeting will be fixed after Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has received replies from them.—A.P.

FRONTIER'S CLAIMS

Equal Status With Rest Of India

SIR A QAYUM'S ASSURANCE TO PESHAWAR PUBLIC

PESHAWAR, Oct. 14.

Sir Abdul Qayum, a delegate to the Round Table Conference, left this morning for London.

He was given a hearty send-off by a large number of friends who impressed on him the necessity of pressing the claims of the frontier for equal status with the rest of India.

Sir Abdul Qayum, replying, said that he would do his best to press the claims of the Frontier. He said that with the Haig Committee's report before them, he had greater hopes of success than ever before. He could see no reason why the frontier people, who were homogeneous, should be refused rights which the rest of India, with its untouchability and similar disabilities, was already enjoying. He characterised Sardar Ujjal Singh's suggestion at the Minorities' Conference about the redistribution of the Punjab by adding two of its divisions, Multan and Rawalpindi, to the Frontier Province, as no solution of the communal problem or in any way conducive to the growth of nationalism.—A. P.

Sec. 144 In Kohat

Order Extended For Two Months

PESHAWAR, Oct. 14.

The District Magistrate, Kohat, has extended for two months the order under section 144, Cr. P. C., prohibiting meetings, processions and demonstrations other than those of a purely religious character on the following high roads in Kohat District, namely Kohat-Bannu main road, Kohat-Thal-Parachinar main road, Kohat-Khushalgarh main road, and within two miles of either side of the roads.—A. P.

The 24th session of All-India Shia Conference will be held at Lahore, during the Easter Holidays. His Highness Nawab Saheb Bahadur of Rampore has been unanimously elected President and has accepted it.

"BUSY TIME AHEAD"

Pt. Jawaharlal At Rae Bareili

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAE BAREILI, Oct. 13.

Pandit Jawaharlal visited Rae Bareli on the tenth and delivered many speeches in the district. He exhorted the kisans to organise themselves. He visited Dhamdhama where about 500 kisans have given up 2,500 bighas. At the Town Hall he declared that R. T. C. had failed and expected a very busy time ahead for the country which is pledged to independence. Congress will achieve it.

Referring to the taluqdars he said that they could not stand against the rising tide. They should adopt themselves to the new circumstances. Audience at each meeting averaged about 5,000.

MEERUT RYOTS EJECTED

Bullocks Also Attached

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Oct. 12.

Reports of alleged ejectments of villagers from their holdings have been received here. From one village only, namely Dhanora Silore Teh. Baghpat no less than 20 persons have been ejected. From another village in Teh, Ghaziabad and Kakrana 15 more persons have been ejected. Bullocks used for cultivation purposes have been attached in several villages.

VOLUNTEERS UNDER TRAINING.

The local Hindustani Seva Dal are holding a training Camp at Dolri a village some four miles from Meerut, under Mr. Jagdish Prasad. Acharya Kriplani and prominent Congressmen from Meerut have agreed to give lectures on different topics. The Camp is expected to last for several days.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

October 14
Rajput, Dooly, Java

DEPARTURES.

October 15.
Badarpur, Ne'son, Karachi
Kaga Maru, Komiyama, Kobe
Vasna, Hulls, Busrah.

LOADING.

October 14.
Steamer Kohinoor for Calcutta
Steamer Baroda for Busrah

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Viceroy of India:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Viceroy of India, is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 a.m. from London, with the outward mails of the 1st instant, a general cargo and 593 passengers.

S S Rajput:—The T M Company's steamer Rajput, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a corgo of sugar.

S S Badarpur:—The B S O S and D Company's steamer Badarpur, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Kaga Maru:—The N Y K steamer Kaga Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

S S Viceroy of India for London:—16 bales animal skin K Laibhai; 1 bale animal skin G L Hassan; 2 bales animal skin B P and Hayley Ltd; 10 bales animal skin M Esmail; 4 bales animal skin Grindlay and Co; 25 bales (Sewri) cotton raw A H Janzurawala; 4 bales woollen carpets H M Ghazanfar; 4 bales woollen carpets N Azizulla; 10 bales woollen carpets I Faizulla; 3 bales woollen carpets A Azizulla; 30 cwt deer horns J M Rahimtoola; 100 cwt apricot kernals S M Rajgor and Co; 10 cwt cardamoms C Mulji and Co; 4 bales brassware Thos Cook and Sons; 12 cases brassware M M and Co; 10 cases bristles B Lawri and Co; 32 cases bristles B P and Hayley Ltd.

For Marseilles:—1 case brassware Thos Cook and Sons; 100 cwt gum olibanum A H A H Mavji; 1000 cwt groundnuts 400 cwt mustard seed S M Rajgor & Co.

For Istambul:—6 bales woollen carpets A W G Huseinjadah

For Barcelona:—125 bales cotton row Italindia Cotton Co; 200 bales cotton raw B Mavji and Co.

S S Ehrenfels for Hamburg:—12 cases casings Ad. Meyer; 200 cwt niger seed 1000 cwt joowari S M Rajgor and Co.

For Rotterdam:—4000 cwt groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy.

For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Bremen:—125 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

S S Warfield for Dunkirk:—2000 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate; 2000 cwt castor seed Birla Bros; 1000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 15 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Hull:—4000 cwt castor seed Birla Bros; 38620 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros.

S S City of Harward for New York:—4 bales animal skin S G Ahmed and Sons.

For Philadelphia:—134 bales animal skin Briskey Co.

S S Yamagata Maru for Shanghai:—108 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.

S S Kaga Maru for Moji:—50 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Hague Maru for Osaka:—610 ton old iron scrap Faiz and Co.

For Moji:—410 ton old iron scrap Faiz and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

S S Stalzenfels Agents L Edwards Ltd from Hamburg:—100 cases slate pencils; 82 cases lamps; 85 cases lamp parts; 14 cases bolts and nuts; 75 cases slates; 50 cases tiles; 176 cases beer; 70 cases starch; 40 cases Bengal matches; 50 cases sparklers; 43 cases wine; 240 cases paper; 80 cases fuse; 200 cases earthenware; 75 cases spirits; 49 cases cardboards; 155 cases leather scrap; 92 cases hinges; 45 cases machinery; 62 cases wire ties; 250 bundles y m sheets; 699 bundles y m circles; 175 bundles copper sheets; 58 bundles flanges; 891 bundles aspin logs; 75 bundles slates; 1130 drums chemicals; 59 bales wasted yarn; 1336 plates spelter; 300 drums asphalt; 120 drums spromax; 220 drums dyes dry; 110 drums m a foil.

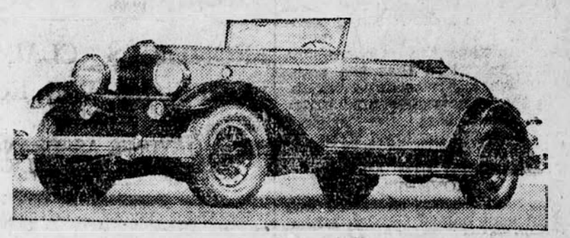
From Bremen:—25 cases amorces; 11 cases files; 10 cases paper; 243 cases beer; 190 cases glassware; 117 cases barytes; 30 cases bolts and nuts; 50 cases slates; 20 cases wire rope; 65 cases mordants; 139 cases chemicals; 202 bundles copper rods.

PACKARD EIGHT DE LUXE.

New Model Of Comfort

The rumours and speculation that have been circulating among automobile dealers for the past several weeks about the new Packards were set at rest last evening at an advance showing held at the salesrooms of the Indo-American Automobile Co. Ltd., 64 Hughes Road, Bombay.

Even the most casual observer will at once notice the many additions and improvements in design as cotrasted with previous Packards. From the newly designed radiator and bonnet to the neatly covered fueltank and unusual trunk rack, the cars are different from any that Packard has never before offered. They still retain the familiar radiator line and hub cap that have always been part of Packard, but the radiator has been beautifully stream-lined, coming to a graceful V-point at the front end. The windshield



The New Model Packard.

inclines backward at graceful angle, and the outside visor has been eliminated on the closed models, adding greatly to the long, low, racy appearance of the cars. A new type of insulation is employed throughout the body and motor to prevent noiser or rattles. This is also designed to exclude heat or cold.

NEW DEVICE.

The major mechanical improvement is an entirely new device known as "Ride Control". While hydraulic shock absorbers of themselves are a great boon to motoring comfort, Packard engineers have been the first to sense the necessity for providing adjustments to bring about the maximum of riding comfort under varying road conditions, while driving at any speed. There are three selective settings—soft, medium, and firm. Adjustments may be made while the car is in operation at any speed by simply operating a small lever on the dash. The smooth-surfaced macadam or concrete highway necessitates only the way softest adjustment. For average roads the medium setting is most satisfactory. And for roads that are bumpy or rocky or otherwise in poor condition, the "firm" setting is most desirable. This is a new and exclusive Packard feature.

There are two distinct models—the Packard Eight, with bodies mounted on wheelbases of 139 1/2 inches and 136 1/2 inches, and the Packard Eight De Luxe, built on wheelbases of 142 1/8 inches and 147 1/8 inches.

The instrument board has also been redesigned the hardware is handsome and durable—the windshield control is now regulated by a very novel adjustment at the top of the dash.

FORTHCOMING MUNICIPAL ELECTION

(Continued from page 6.)

that the Congress influence is not paramount in the city. The inference is wrong and to understand that we must examine the voting. The franchise as it stands to-day is based on property qualification which must work against the Congress. If there was an adult franchise and yet the Congress could not have been in a position to capture more than fifty per cent. seats it would have justified the inference, no doubt. In a limited franchise based on money qualification there is no wonder if the Congress cannot score. The system of multiple constituency with a cumulative voting is again a great handicap for the Congress. If the city of Bombay were divided into 86 wards, as many as there are seats, and each voter had to cast only one vote the Congress could in all certainty capture most of the seats, if not all. In this particular respect the Municipal franchise and the constituencies are more removed from representative democracy than the franchise and the constituencies of legislatures.

THE CONGRESS PLEDGE.

In the circumstances explained above it was a foregone conclusion that the Congress decision to run official candidates would create difficulties of an insuperable character as it has, in fact. The moment the Congress decided to run elections in its name on its behalf those of the present Nationalists, who are not already members of the Congress, flocked to the Congress House to sign the pledge and get the official ticket. The pledge as it has emerged from the special committee makes certain things obligatory. A signatory to that pledge must needs be a habitual wearer of Khaddar. I have seen people signing the pledge who dare not put their hand on the bosom and swear that they are habitual wearers of Khaddar and there was not even a twinge of conscience when they signed the pledge. The reason is obvious and it is to be traced in the past pledges which they have signed and broken at the earliest opportunity. Another obligatory clause is that they must withdraw from the Corporation when the Congress would call on them to do so. The persons who would not give up their positions even when the nation demanded them in the hour of national need are hardly the persons to be trusted on a similar occasion hereafter.

THE TWO EXTREMES.

By its decision to run the elections in its name the local Congress has put itself in a terrible fix. The situation is so complicated that it is impossible to meet it without ruining the prestige and the influence of the Congress. There are two extremes between which the Congress must find itself at sea. There are the Nationalists (non-Congressmen) with all the exuberance of their sympathy for the Congress claiming as a matter of right the official Congress ticket. These members have got their personal and professional influence. Many of them have also money which, one must understand, forms an important factor in the Municipal elections in a city. Even without a Congress ticket they can hold their own, at any rate a majority of them. In their case the official Congress ticket will be an additional feather in the cap. Such a ticket is bound to result in a position which is really unfair for the genuine Congressmen who have nothing to recommend them except their service to the Congress. The additional votes cast for the Nationalists contesting on the official ticket can mean but a loss of so many votes to the genuine Congress candidates. This would certainly be a very unwise policy and if it, unfortunately, succeeds it cannot change the complexion of the Corporation even by so much as an iota. The other extreme is the genuine Congress candidates without the slightest personal influence seeking to use the Congress on the one ground that they had taken part in the last struggle. Between these two extremes the Congress must find itself in a fix. It cannot support the first extreme as a matter both of principle and experience; nor can it completely identify itself with the second extreme knowing as it does its limitations. The task of selection among genuine Congress candidates themselves is not so easy as it seems. It is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules that can guide the selection. Any arbitrary method devised for the purpose is bound to lead to immense heart-burning and dissensions among friends. The question is whether it is all worth a trial. There is a natural fear on the part of many that once the Congress engages itself in the Municipal elections the energies of its workers are bound to be sidetracked. These elections in the past have unmistakably shown that the persons elected to the Corporation are, with rare exceptions, very nearly lost to the Congress.

"VIA MEDIA."

The path of the Congress seems to be beset with a thousand and one difficulties. Faced with this situation several Congressmen have hit upon a device which they call a "via media." Their solution is that the Congress should not nominate any official candidate but leave the work of selection to the unfettered judgment of the voting public. Of course, in this procedue there is the danger of false representation but these Congressmen think that it can be minimised by the Congress carrying on a propaganda of a general character which while not naming the candidates would guide the judgment of the voters. There is a lot that can be said on any given proposal. The best thing that the Congress can do is to adopt a line of least resistance that would not in any case harm its interests. Only two ways seem to be open. Either have the purest Congress elections with the risk of entering the Corporation in a minority or else leave the question to the voters and form the party after entering the Corporation. A minority of genuine Congressmen is likely to get support from the Nationalists so that it can force its will on the Corporation. The need of the hour is the summoning up of the necessary courage and above all the enough necessary self-confidence.

GOVERNMENT HAS BEGGARED THE INDIAN PRODUCER

(Continued from page 1.)

a day, and from Sir Victor Sassoon downwards, every body is jubilant that the sore-pressed cultivator is saved from ruination

WHY THIS JUBILATION?

Those who never moved a finger to get the ratio reduced, and in season and out of season backed up the Government in their policy are now overjoyed at the relief which has accidentlly come to the producer in the sudden breakdown of the English gold standard. From their language one would think that all this credit is due to the Government and the Secretary of State.

HALF TRUTHS.

Q:—"During the course of the debate in the Assembly when asked to reduce the ratio from 18d. to 16d. it was stated that the Government would acquire Rs. 5 crores more in taxation to meet the "Home" charges. Do you agree with that statement?

A:—"I do and I do not. It is one of those half truths which, as Carlyle has said, are worse than lies, since they are so deceptive. "Home" charges are not affected by the ratio. You may have a 2 shilling rupee, and yet you may pay more. Or you may have a 1 shilling rupee and you may give less. The ratio has nothing to do with it. If we have got to give 30 million pounds sterling, we must give 30 million worth of produce. We give more at 18d. than at 16d. Or at 13d. which was the rate in 1895.

If we were discharging our gold debt in 1928, by, say 100 bales of cotton in 1930 we were obliged to give for the same debt 140 bales, produce having fallen in the interval by that amount. To-day, our exchange instead of 18d. gold is 14d. gold which has raised produce, about 20 per cent. So with a low exchange we will be discharging our gold obligations by a smaller quantity of produce. This shows that high exchange does not necessarily mean relief in "Home" charges. It is said that we will require Rs. 5 crores more in "Home" charges, if the ratio was reduced from 18d. to 16d. Let us see what the country would have gained. I have figures for 1929-30. Our total exports for that year are given at Rs. 318 crores. So at the rate of 12-1/2 per cent. we would have gained about Rs. 40 crores against Rs. 5 crores which the Treasury has saved. The producer would have further saved in all produce sold locally, such as wheat, cotton, seeds, jute, etc.

BEGGARING THE PRODUCER.

The Financial Secretary, Mr. Denning is reported to have said, that "it was true that 16d. ratio would raise prices by about 12-1/2 per cent., but so it would the prices of everything which the agriculturist had to buy." But what does he buy of imports? Not more than 15 or 20 per cent. at the very outside. Most of our imports are luxuries. So when he is made to lose 12-1/2 per cent. on his entire export, he gains only on 15 or 20 per cent. imports. No wonder our intelligent Finance Department has beggared the producer.

Q: "The Finance Minister recently told the Assemby that India had a fluctuating currency for 150 years, and as a result Indian opinion unanimously condemned its instability. Do you agree with that opinion?"

A: I do not. As far as I know, silver has been more stable than gold The purchasing power of silver was far more steady than that of gold. In 1873, the exchange value of the rupee stood at 2.3d. in 1895 it stood at 13d The index number of food-grain prices was 100 in 1873. It rose to 114 by 1895. Although there was a drop of 10d. in the gold exchange value of the rupee the purchasing power of the rupee was affected only by 14 points, whilst during the same period the purchasing power of gold increased by 35 points. Lord Meston told the Fowler Committee, that exchange fell from 18d. in 1890 to 13d. in 1895, but the purchasing power of the rupee, internally, remained the same. Look what has happened before our very eyes.

Since 1929, the purchasing power of gold increased by about 40 per cent., or in other words there was a fall of 40 per cent. in commodities, and yet the Finance Minister claims stability for gold.

Q: Is it not a fact that our Government was able to maintain the rupee at 16d. from the end of 1893 to the middle of 1916 without any fluctuation worth the name. Do you not call that stability?

INDEX FIGURE RISES.

A: I do not. The exchange value of the rupee was maintained at 16d., but the purchasing power of the rupee was internally destroyed. Our index number of food grain prices stood at 114 in 1895 It rose to 117 in 1904. By 1913, it rose to 199, and by 1914 it rose to 222.

Q: How did that happen?

BUYING RUPEE AT 16D.

A: Our Government flooded the country with token currency. It bought the rupee at about 12d. and sold it to the people at 16d. It made enormous profits, but destroyed the economic life of the country. Our gold reserves are the result of this ill-gotten gain. We are supposed to have lost 30 crores in gold during the last eight months. It is a question of easy come, easy go.

Q: The Finance Minister as reported by the Press on 12th September last, said: "Do they want merely to go down to 1sh. 4d. and get that small percentage benefit for a few people to which I have referred, or do they want to abandon the whole system of stabilised currency and go back to a system which they themselves condemned as the result of all the experience of the last century?" What have you got to say to that?

EXPLOITATION AIMED AT.

A: It is true that the Indian Chambers wanted stability. In the commencement they had not very great knowledge of the subject, and in years gone by, I very often severely criticised the Bombay Indian Chamber. They have now acquired knowledge. They have found out that under the guise of fixity, exploitation was aimed at. They evidently, saw the ruin of the country and took alarm, with the result that they do not want any stability. They have had enough of it and they now want to decontrol exchange. Moreover, according to Clause 34 of the Babington Smith's Report, fixity of exchange is a convenience, not a necessity. But, if you want fixity, you can have it at 2sh. to the rupee or 1sh. to the rupee, but it will make a world of difference to the Indian producer and the manufacturer. The Government of India was always aware of the danger of a high fixity, according to their despatch of 1897 and also one of 11th October, 1924, in which great fear was expressed for a higher ratio than 1sh. 6d.

FALL OF STERLING HELPFUL TO PRODUCER.

Q: Now, that the gold standard has collased in England, our 18d. gold has become 18d. sterling. Does that meet with your approval?

A: It does help the producer, and there has been a rise already in our produce to the extent of about 20 per cent. But, I am inclined to agree with the late Mr. Ralli, who objected to the closing of the mints, that if the rupee was fixed at 12d., with convertibility, that is to say, of rupees into gold and gold into rupees, he would not object to a gold standard and a gold currency. He was, however, dead against the fixing of the rupee higher than 12d.

GOING BACK TO SILVER STANDARD.

Personally, I would like to go back to the silver standard and silver currency as recommended by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in 1898.

Q: The other day the Finance Minister said that it was highly dangerous to tinker with our currency in order to raise the price of commodities which are depressed throughout the world. What have you to say to that?

A: If it was open to our Government to "tinker" with our currency in order to raise the ratio which no country in the world has done, is it not open to us to demand its lowering? Moreover, a paper like "The Statist," in its issue of the 4th July, has condemned the ratio, and asked the Government to revise its currency policy. When Sir Cowasjee Jehangir (Jr.) told the Finance Minister to reduce the ratio and give relief to the cultivators by postponing land assessment, he was laughed at by our learned Finance Minister. I go further and say that if the entire land revenue of British India was given up for a year, the Government would not be on the wrong side of the account, since they have been exacting from the ryot 12-1/2 per cent. more since 1924.

AGAINST IMPORT DUTY ON SILVER.

Q: What is your idea about import duty on silver?

A: I am against it. No currency commission has recommended it. India ought to have been allowed to buy silver as cheaply as possible to enable the world's stocks of silver to be reduced.

Q: Have you any other opinion to offer?

A: For the last 40 years, our Government has been meddling with our currency. I do not recall one act of theirs which has been taken in the interest of India, and when the English lose India, I will attribute it to their currency and fiscal policy. They have done us a lot of good in other walks of life, but that I am afraid is being wiped off owing to their selfish currency and fiscal policy.

WHY BOMBAY MILLS ARE NOT PAYING.

Q: If you do not mind, I would like to have your opinion on one or two points more. Why are the Bombay Mills not paying, and will 10 per cent. duty on imported machinery and stores harm us?

A: The Bombay mills have lost heavily of late years. Last year it was computed that the Bombay industry lost about 11 crores since 1924. Government has given sufficient protection by levying import duties, and the fall in exchange from 18d. gold to 18d. sterling, will help us. I do not think the import duty on stores and machinery will do us any harm. This duty is a small contribution to the treasury. The Finance Minister has not done badly by the industry. People expected an excise duty.

STORM IN A TEA-POT.

Q: The last question I wish to ask you is about export of gold on private account.

A: There is nothing in it. People have bought gold at Rs. 21 a tola. They want to sell it at Rs. 26. Why should they not do it? The Finance Minister and a section of the Press wanted to have a fling at Mr. Birla and they have pleased themselves. I attach no importance to their utterances. Our Government parted with gold to the tune of about 30 crores, during the last eight months, and it could not help itself. The whole thing looks to me a storm in a tea-pot.

BOMBAY FOREST DEPARTMENT.

(Continued from page 6).

of this branch it should be abolished forthwith.

CLOSE SAW MILLS.

(f) The saw mills maintained by the Forest Department are a costly affair. Rumour goes that in order to justify their retention over-exploitation of adjacent forest takes place; and that attempts are made to show more profit than can really be made out of them. These mills have made private enterprise difficult and have thrown large numbers of village sawers out of employment rendering the struggle for existence much worse than it used to be. Some at least of these mills can be closed at once.

(g) From private reports it seems Bombay Ranger Students have always received a step-motherly treatment in Forest Colleges outside this presidency. We have an ideal Agricultural College in Poona. Most of the subjects which forest students are required to learn are taught in this college. The Bombay Ranger Students can be trained in this College placing the services of a Gazetted Forest Officer and a Ranger under the Principal of the Agricultural College for teaching forestry and by arrangement with the Engineering College. Ranger students could be given instruction in forest engineering. It is supposed that this arrangement can be made at a cost less than that now incurred by sending students outside the presidency. Another advantage will be that the students will have training in the forests in which they will have to work. Considering that it was thought possible to train English youths for the I. F. S. in the Oxford University situated a country devoid of forest worth the name it should be easier to train Bombay Ranger Students in the Poona Agricultural College.

(To be continued).

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS

BOMBAY, Oct. 14.

The Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, has issued the following press communique:—

Intermediate six months' treasury bills sold from the 7th to the 12th October 1931 were Rs. 28,25,000 and not 98,25,000 as erroneously stated in the press communique regarding treasury bill sales on the 13th October.—A. P.

LYALLPUR, Oct. 14.

At a meeting of Lyallpur Municipal Committee presided over by Rai Bahadur Shanker Das, on the motion of Malik Fazal Hussain, a resolution was passed by a majority expunging from the Committee's proceedings the previous resolution of the Committee protesting against the execution of Raj Guru Sukhdev and Bhagat Singh. —A. P.

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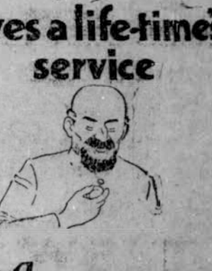

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PUBLIC OPINION AND FOREIGN POLICY IN INDIA.

FOREIGN RELATIONS BILL ANALYSED

Vishnugupta writes in the current issue of "Modern Review":

The most audacious thing about the Foreign Relations Bill are not its provisions—dangerously wide and vague as the y are—but the arguments with which it has been sought to impose the character of a universally recognized international obligation on the measure. Ever since the bill was introduced hints have been appearing in the officially inspired press that the bill was nothing more than an attempt to bring the Indian law in conformity with the law and practice of nearly all the civilized countries of the world and that its sole object was to give to the Government of India, through the municipal law of the country, some power to discharge one of its most elementary duties towards foreign States.

These contentions, first thrown out in the papers, have been repeated from the official benches and in even more formal pronouncements. The statement of objects and reasons attached to the bill, for example, says:—

It is a recognized principle of international law that States in their relations wth other States are responsible for acts committed by persons within their jurisdiction. In accordance with this principle most modern systems of law have made provision for the punishment of libels against the heads of foreign States. The English common law punishes such libels on the ground that they imperil the peaceful relations of his Majesty with foreign States. Under the existing law of British India, however, powers are lacking to enable Government to discharge this international responsibility, and of late a certain section of the Indian press has embarked upon a campaign of propaganda against the present rule of an adjoining and frienly State and has given utterance to the inflammatory appeals of a rival claimant in a manner scarcely consistent with Government's obligations of neutrality and non-interference in the internal affairs of a neighbouring country. the independence and integrity of which His Majesty's Government have by treaty undertaken to respect. The existing Government in at least one other friendly adjoining country has also been made an object of attack.

The bill is intended to bring the Indian law into line with the English common law.....

TWO PROPOSITIONS.

The Government thus stand officially and unequivocally committed to two propositions: that the bill they have brought forward only embodies the principles and practice of English common law and that it seeks nothing more than to give them power to discharge an undisputed international obligation. This view is so clearly stated that they cannot afford to evade a challenge on both these points. This is extremely unfortunate because, so far at any rate as the bill they are now considering in a Select Committee is concerned both these contentions are untrue. This measure is called for by no recognized canon of international intercourse. It is not only a dangerous and absolutely uncalled for innovation on the theory and practice of international law of to-day and the municipal law and practice of all civilized States, but also utterly at variance with even the summing up of the position in international law, unsatisfactory as it is, given by the Government themselves.

To demonstrate this is not difficult. But it will involve the recapitulation of certain well-known principles and facts of international law and diplomatic history, which however superfluous for the initiated, is not perhaps wholly unnecessary for the lay reader.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STATES.

To understand the real nature of the Foreign Relations Bill and its relation to international law and practice, it is necessary above all to have a clear idea of what State responsibility means. Mr. Howell has stated in the statement of objects and reasons of the bill that "it is a recognized principle of international law that States in their relations with other States are responsible for acts committed by persons within their jurisdiction." Like all generalizations which aim at summing up an intricate question in a neat sentence, this statement suffers from the inaccuracy of over-simplification. As it stands, it might mean anything or nothing. As a matter of fact, three hundred years of theory and practice have set certain definite limitations to the responsibility of States in respect of the activities of individuals, without which the mere affirmation of the responsibility of States is of no importance whatever. It was Grotius who first stated that "a Civil Community, like any other community, is not bound by the act of an individual member thereof, without some act of its own, or some omission." The idea of 'culpa' was the corner-stone of Ghotius's theory of State responsibility. He held that a State cannot be held responsible without "a fault of its own, but may become an accomplice through its own fault in two ways—'patientia' and 'receptus.' A State might become responsible through its own act or through its failure to prevent the act of another. The theory of State responsibility, thus enunciated by Gortius, is still followed by writers and judges, though it has been modified and extended in many respects by the investigations of modern German and Italian scholars. The pioneer in this field was Triepel, but the scholars whose work has set up State responsibility as an institute of international law, are the Italian, Anzilotti and the Germans, Schoen and Strupp. And very recently, the Expert Committee for the Progressive Codification of International Law of the League of Nations has sought to give a concrete form to the positive international law on the question.

LEAGUE EXPERTS' VIEW.

State responsibility may be considered as arising out of any of the four following categories of relations: (1) State or State Agent to State; (2) State or State Agent to alien; (3) Individual to foreign State; (4) Individual to alien. Of these it is with the third that we are at present concerned, and with regard to this, the position, as defined by modern theory and practice, may be summed up as follows.

An individual may violate international law and thereby occasion injury to foreign States or its nationals, but his act need no necessarily be attributed to the State within which he is found nor engage the responsibility of the State. The State is never responsible for the act of an individual as such. It cannot be regarded as an absolute guarantor of the proper conduct of all persons within its bounds. Before its responsibility can be engaged, it is necessary to show that it has violated an international duty recognized by the customary and positive law of nations in a clear and definite form. This interpretation has received the sanction of the League Expert Committee on the Progressive Codification of International Law, (see the Report of the Sub. Committee, appointed by this Committee, in the "Report to the Council of the League of Nations on the Questions which appear ripe for International Regulation (Questionnaires Nos. 1 to 7) adopted by the Committee at its Third Sessions in March-April 1927), as also of the Institute de Droit Internationale, which lays down in a draft resolution that "L'Etat n'est responsible, en ce qui concerne les faits dommageables commis par des particuliers, que lerspue le dommage resulte du fait pu'il aurait omit de prendre les mesure auxquelles, d'apres les circonstances, il convenait normalement de recourr pour prevenir ou reprimer de tels fait. (Proces-verbal du 31. About 1927. Projet de resolution, article 3.)

Now, what are these duties recognized by the customary and positive law of nations which engage the responsibility of States in respect of the activities of individuals? They are not anything and everything that an importunate State may claim of another, nor what an officious State may be prepared to render to one of its specially favoured allies. These duties are only those which are recognized by the common will and the universal practice of the Comity of Nations and which, through that recognition and practice, have acquired a juridical character. They are to be sharply distinguished from services of a political nature which States render to one another from considerations of policy or expediency. These legal' duties are defined by Eagleton as follows:

"§ 25. The individual may do harm either to a foreign State itself or to an alien. In the former case a public claim is constituted; that is, a claim by a foreign State in its own behalf. An important group of such acts is that which includes attacks or insults directed against the State in the person of its head, its ambassadors or other public representatives, its flag or other emblem. The especial protection to diplomatic agents is well-known; and in the Corfu episide. Italy took the murder of General Tellini, an Italian commissioned by the Conference of Ambassadors to aid in the delimitation of the Graeco-Albanian frontier, as an insult to herself, and collected heavy damages from Greece. States have often interposed for the reparation of injuries done to their consular representatives abroad.

A State owes at all times a duty to protect other States against injurious acts by individuals from within its jurisdiction. Raids by Indians and other marauders from and into the United States have caused frequent discussions with Canada and Mexico. Reclamations may originate in the preparation of hostile enterprises within one State against another; and 'Alabama Case' is a famous illustration of the reparation which may be required from a State for failing to observe its international obligations."

Oppenheim also says:

"It is a consequence of the vicarious responsibility of States for acts of private persons that by the criminal law of every civilized State punishment is severe for certain offences committed by private persons against foreign States such as violation of ambassadors' privileges, libel on heads of foreign States and on foreign envoys and other injurious acts. In every case that arises the offender must be prosecuted and the law enforced by the courts of justice."

It will thus be seen that the responsibilities of States in respect of the activities of individuals are strictly delimited. They are restricted, in the first place, by the consideration that a State is not responsible for the activities of individuals as such, but only for its own negligence in not fulfilling certain international duties imposed upon it by the law of nations, and, secondly, by the fact that these duties do not include the prevention of any and every act of individuals that a Foreign State may consider potentially injurious to its interests, but only the prevention and bringing to justice of actual acts of injury done to a foreign Power by individuals by the commitment of a group of internationally injurious acts specifically recognized as such by international law. These acts are—aggression on the territory of a foreign prince or potentate, amperty and life of its nationals, libel on its head, etc.

MUNICIPAL LAW REGARDING INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.

We must now pass on to consider one or two of the domestic measures through which some of the civilized States discharge these international obligations of theirs. To take Great Britain first. There exists no statute in Great Britain to enforce international obligations except the Foreign Enlistment Act, which applies principally in the case of war and acts of aggression. In peace, the liberty of the press and opinion is restricted only by the English law of libels. This gives protection not only to one British subject against another, but also to heads of foreign States and foreign ambassadors and dignitaries who may have been libelled in Great Britain. The principle of the English criminal law on this point is thus summarized by Stephen in his "Digest":

"Everyone is guilty of a misdemeanour who publishes any libel tending to degrade, revile, or expose to hatred and contempt any foreign prince or puotentate, ambassador or other foreign dignitary, with the intent to disturb peace and friendship between the United Kingdom and the country to which any such person belongs."

while Halsbury says:

"A libel on a foreign ambassador is a common law misdemean-

(Continued on next page.)

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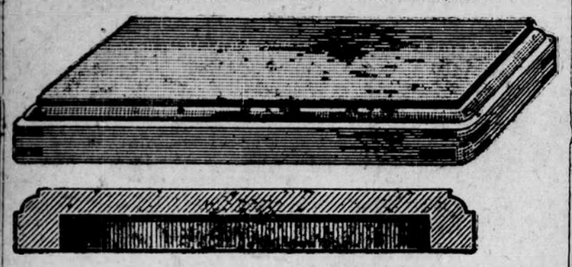

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PUBLIC OPINION AND FOREIGN POLICY IN INDIA

(Continued from previous page.)

our punishable as tending to interrupt the pacific relations between this country and the nation which he represents."

There are no aws in England about offences against foreign Powers except these. It should also be added that there have been only four cases in British history of offences of this description, viz:

(1) Rex v. D'Eon (1764) for the defamation of the French ambassador;

(2) Lord George Gordon's case (1787) for defaming the French Queen and the French Ambassador;

(3) Rex v. Vint (1799) for libelling the Emperor or Russia;

(4) Rex v. Peltier (1803) for libelling Napoleon.

In addition to the British law. it may of interest to quote two more laws, the provisions of both of which were cited in "The Statesman" for September 13, 1931. One of these is the Canadian law, the other Persian. The provisions of the Canadian criminal code, which substanstially embody the British law on the subject, run as follows:

(A) Who without lawful justification publishes any libel tending to degrade, revile or expose to hatred and contempt in the estimation of the people of an Foreign State, any prince or person exercising sovereign authority over such State: or (B) who wilfully and knowingly publishes any false news or tale whereby injury or mischief is likely to be occasioned to any public interest; is guilty of an indictable offence.

THE PERSIAN LAW.

The Persian law is also on the same lines. Part of Article 81 of the Persian Penal Code runs as follows:

Whosoever in any way openly slanders the Head of a Foreign State or the Diplomatic Representative of a Foreign State in Persia will be condemned to correctional imprisonment for a period of three months to two years, subject to the condition that the Foreign State accords reciprocal treatment in such matters to Persia.

COMPARISON WITH THE PROPOSED MEASURE.

We have now to turn to the proposed Indian law to see whether it is in conformity with measures in force in other countries and whether it only intends, as has been clearly stated in the statement of objects and reasons of the bill, "to bring the Indian law into line with the English common law." The proposed bill is worded as follows:

Whereas it is expedient to provide against the publication of statements likely to promote unfriendly relations between His Majesty's Government and the Governments of foreign States: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

2. Whoever makes, publishes or circulates any statement, rumour or report with intent to promote or which is likely to promote, or whereof the making, publishing or circulating is likely to promote, unfriendly relations between His Majesty's Government and the Government of any foreign State shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extent to two years, or with fine, or with both.

The first thing that comes into one's mind after reading this draft legislation is a feeling of stupefaction at the incredible stupidity or disingenuousness which has represented this measure as applying the principle of English common law to India, and the second is a feeling of hopeless impotence before the encroachments of the Executive in this country. The clause 2, as it stands, can only have one effect: the stifling of all expression of opinion on the foreign policy of the British Empire in India, except such as may be permitted by the Government of India. The severity of the law might perhaps be mitigated in practice by the judgment of those who are empowered by the bill to lodge a complaint under it. But that is no judicial protection. Besides, once a complaint is lodged, justifiably or unjustifiably, there is absolutely no criterion left to the judge to decide whether a person is guilty or not. The question whether a particular statement is likely to promote unfriendly relations between His Majesty's Government and the Government of a foreign State is a question of fact. It will necessarily vary according to the circumstances of the case. A statement which may promote unfriendliness with one foreign State may not do so with another. Whether it will do so in a particular case will depend on an infinite variety of circumstances including the domestic political situation of a foreign State, of which the judge can take no cognizance at all. The measure will thus have the effect of subordinating the domestic government of one country to the necessities of the domestic situation in another. Such a law, so far from being called for by international law, is absolutely at variance with one of its fundamental principles—the principle of full national sovereignty.

THE PRACTICE OF CIVILIZED NATIONS.

It will perhaps be argued that conditions in England and other countries of the world are so different from the conditions in India that there can be no real comparison between them. In order to remove that erroneous impression I have given in the second part of this article fifteen cases selected from British history, in which serious diplomatic representations were made by foreign Governments or heads of foreign States regarding articles published in the British Press, which, in their opinion, were endangering the friendly relations subsisting between them and Great Britain. In every one of these cases the British Government either evaded a direct answer or gave the reply that they were powerless to control the Press in England. It will be seen from the documents quoted below, that the part played by the English Press, in fomenting international dissensions, was far from negligible. In certain cases, the attacks were so personal that they clearly came within the purview of the English law of libel which protects foreign princes and dignitaries. Why in spite of that no legal proceedings were at all instituted against the offending newspapers must ever remain a puzzle to the Press Law governed journalists in India.

The cases given cover only the period from 1898 to 1910. But I have before me a mass of notes giving particulars of innumerable, more recent delinquencies and on the table at which I am writing, lies a pile of foreign papers, the editors of all of which I could easily send for some years' correction to a gaol, if only I possessed jurisdiction over them and the over-developed sense of international duty of the Government of India. But I will not make this article an interminable one by giving more than one or two citations from them. The first example that I shall give is concerned with attacks on the ministers of the Soviet Government by highly placed Englishmen and published by well-known British journals.

(To Be Continued).

WHAT SCIENCE CANNOT DO

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The Rev. J. C. Hardwick made this statement at the Modern Churchman's Conference at Oxford, when discussing "The challenge of life."

"Life", he said, "continues to present us with problems, most of them of a practical kind. We have to provide ourselves and our dependents with food, drink, clothes, and shelter, and the majority of people find that it occupies the greater part of their attention.

"At the same time, even if all our material needs were satisfied, the challenge of life would not have been fully met because there are others needs besides the material ones.

"Primitive man, to satisfy his material needs, made use of magic. Modern man for the same end uses science, but modern man does not perform a ritual dance to make his crops grow; he uses nitrates provided by the chemist.

PSYCHIC NEEDS.

"Science has enabled the human race to produce goods faster than it can consume them, save by organising a destructive war every ten or twenty years. But although science is well able to satisfy all our material needs it cannot satisfy what we may call our psychic needs.

"One of such needs is the need for distraction and amusement As an answer to such needs modern man supplies himself with cinemas, wireless, and inexpensive literature. Sceince cannot supply us with scenarios, vaudeville shows, and detective novels.

"It is not science, but art which provides us with those things, without which the most elaborate and perfect cinemas and wireless sets would be useless. Thus Mr. Edgar Wallac and Mr. C. B. Cochran are as indispensable to the modern world as the scientific expert. They help to satisfy our psychic needs.

"It has become almost a platitude that our civilisation, unless it can get its deepest psychic needs satisfied and so find peace, will perish in convulsions."—"Reynold's Illustrated News."

HOW TO BALANCE BUDGET

Proposed Contribution From States

"The present crisis in Indian public finance" was once again the theme of an instructive address given by Prof. V.K.R.V. Rao at a public meeting at Blavatsky Lodge, held on Sunday evening under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood. Mr. M. C. Chagla presided.

The speaker pointed out that the new taxation was sought to be introduced in the middle of the financial year, because so late as that the Finance Member had realised that his estimate of the budgeted revenue was wrong. The country had had deficit budgets for a number of years and yet the Government did not try to balance the budget at the beginning of the year for among others following reasons:—

(1) Government's credit was not sufficiently high in the market to enable them to raise a loan and (ii) with a rupee unlinked from gold a deficit budget contained dangerous possibilities of an unbridled inflation resulting in economic chaos. Referring to the Finance Member's statement the speaker said that he could not understand the estimate of deficit given by the Finance Member. Certainly it would have been wiser on the part of the Finance Member if he would have waited for six months more. The Government's proposals did not promise to cover the entire deficit. Something more radical was necessary for a real balancing of the budget.

The speaker strongly denounced certain taxes as inequitable. He opined that the surcharge on Income Tax ought to be of a graduated character. The reduction in the exemption level was unjust and would prove financially unproductive.

SUGGESTION.

On the constructive side the speaker made some suggestions for the balancing of the budget.

Concluding he said: If these proposals together with the proposed surcharge of 25 per cent. on import duties did not meet the deficit he had two more suggestions to make. The Government of India should call upon the Indian States to make their contribution to the balancing of the budget as an unbalanced budget would be disastrous to the States as well. The remaining deficit could be made good by the appropriation from the sinking fund. With a vote of thanks the meeting came to a close.

FIRE IN COLOUR GOD OWN IN PAREL

A Huge Loss

Fire broke out on Monday at the Amiline Chemical Company's buildings in Ferguson Road Parel. The cause of the fire is not known. It caused serious damage which is estimated at Rs. 25000. The building and the contents both are insured.

The Byculla and Dadar Fire Brigade who were immediately summoned appeared on the scene and under the station officers Palmer and Honey helped to control the outbreak in a short time.

THE VICEREGAL TRAIN

SIMLA, October 13.

The following has been issued officially:—A number of misleading and in some cases grossly inaccurate statements have appeared in the press regarding recent alterations to the Viceregal train. It has, therefore, been decided to issue a statement on the true facts of the case.

In May, 1931, the Chief Commissioner of Railways inspected the Viceregal train and the following are extracts from his report: "The train, with the exception of one or two saloons, is 27 years old and not up to the standard of modern requirements. The normal life of coaching stock in general service is 35 years, but long before this it is relegated to branch lines and unimportant services. Little or nothing has been done to the train during the past few years except to keep it in running order. The arrangement of the train is bad, and it is not possible for the staff or servants to get from one end of the train to the other without passing through Their Excellencies' bedrooms." The Chief Commissioner added that accommodation for both the European and Indian staff was in certain respects unsuitable and quite inadequate. The defects to which Mr. Russell drew attention have now been rectified, and as a result the Viceregal train, 27 years old though it is, is now well suited for its purpose and can be retained in service for many years to come. The cost of alterations has been just under Rs 65,000 and this has been met in its entirety by retrenchment in the Viceregal budget itself. No expenditure whatsoever has been incurred on redecorating, or in any way altering, the exterior of the train as has been stated in certain quarters.—A.P.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

FARM BOARD'S PLAN OF HOLDING 7 MILLION BALES
Temporary Incentive Move

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened strong at a rise of 44 points on the new plan of the Federal Farm Board to hold 7 million Bales off the market. Southern Bankers have agreed to finance about 3 1/2 million bales till next July and the Co-operative Associations intend to hold 3 1/2 million bales. Such a move at this time shows the inherent weakness of the fundamental situation rendered by our unusually large supply. Present prices are low, yet the absorbing power is too poor and daily hedge selling is depressing prices. This means that the plan of holding 7 million bales off the market is artificial and will have unfavourable effect on the course of prices. In the last two years, the Federal Farm Board has made all attempts to stabilise cotton prices in vain and ultimately it has lost several million dollars. This new move is indirectly putting a strain on the free working of cotton markets on the basis of supply and demand. The holding of Co-ops and the Farm Board will be constant menace to bulls and fears of unloading will discourage buyers. Everybody knows that large stocks are held by Co-ops. which are likely to be thrown on the market when there is demand. Spinners also know that there enough cotton and can be had at any moment but in view of depressed textile industry, there is little demand for cotton goods. On the whole, the new move, appears to us, to have a temparary incentive to buy which will soon die away under increasing hedge selling. Thus we have no nerves to follow the present advance and will confine our advise to bury cotton only in easier markets.

After opening firm, the market was under the influence of hedge selling which resulted in a decline of 25 points from the opening level. Later on there was some buying and short covering on reports of unfavourable weather and the market closed at a rise of 34 to 35 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 35 points to 8.30c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 36 to 35 points. Spot Cotton prices rose 35 points to 6 cents.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 8 points on general buying and little offering. Steady selling was light. The basis were higher on reports of rain in the South. There was some advance due to the report that 7,000,000 bales were to be withheld from the market and unsatisfactory crop accounts from India. In the afternoon trade buying and calling absorbed heavy hedge and straddle selling and the market closed at a rise of 14 to 13 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 9 points to 4.67d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures advanced 14 points and Egyptian Cotton prices advanced 27 to 11 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 28 to 16 points.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. December highest 6.34 plus .43, lowest 6.12 plus .21

N. Y. January highest 6.48 (opening) lowest 6.23 (1-39 p.m.)

Messrs. Bruel and Co. have received the following cable dated 13th instant (2-41 p.m.) from their New York friends:

"Proposal withnold seven million bales may bring further advance, but believe will be limited, with prices likely decline thereafter under weight of offerings until peak of movement passed.

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool cabled at 11-27 on 13th:—

"Reuter reports Farm Board Bankers making arrangements withhold seven million bales until end July 1932 for 12½ cents."

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liverpool, cabled at 18-37:—

"Indications holding movement increasing consumption imparting bullish feeling."

Messrs. E J. Schwabach Co., New York cable:—

"Southern Bankers have agreed to loan against 3,500,000 bales until July 1932 contingent upon Farm Board and Co-operatives Associations holding their 3,400,000 bales for the same period."

"We believe that the situation is one that suggests lower prices during the hedging period."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool:—Advance owing to stimulating advices from the South. Lancashire yarn market firm and active. Our opinion is that the position is favourable in the long run. The feeling in favour of higher prices is increasing.

New York:—Cotton strength caused by firmness Liverpool and favourable cloth satistics. Reacted on hedging, profit-taking and weakness stocks. Sentiment improving.

Liverpool Agents cabled on 13th inst. as under:—

9 a.m.: Memphis cables: Weather warm; light to moderate rainfall in Northern Florida, Oklahoma and Texas.

9.15 a.m.: New York Cotton Exchange Service cables: "We estimate world's production of all cotons this season at 27,125,000 compared with the revised estimate of 25,185,000 last season. Cloth sales in U. S. are about equal to production. Mill situation in Great Britain is unchanged. Mills in the Continent are curtalling activity.

11.34 a.m.: There are press reports that Farm Board's intention is to hold 7 million bales of this crop off the market subject to Bank's agreement.

11.40 a.m.: New York cables: Cotton Textiles figures for Sept. Sales 105. 7 per cent. shipments 102.2 per cent of production; stocks decrease 2.4 per cent. unfilled orders increase 4.4 per cent.

3.25 p.m.: New York cables: Favourable reception to the Farm Board's holding plan, unsettled weather, growing investment and speculative demand, better cloths market, market more two sided, tendency upward.

4.51 p.m.: New York cables: Textiles more active, prices slightly stiffer. Cotton strong on Farm Board's plan, but doubt much further advance now. Expect renewed good trade and investment demand on declines.

9.03 p.m.: New York: Covering meeting liquidation and hedge selling.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

"Better tone develops, trade improving, more confidence. Think market will go higher with fluctuations. Advise buying."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 13.

October	6.15+.37
December	6.25+.34
January	6.39+.35
March	6.56+.35
May	6.75+.35
July	6.95+.30
Middling Spot	6.30+.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Oct. 13.

October	6.14+.36
December	6.26+.35
Middling Spot	600+.35

NEW YORK.
New York, Oct. 13.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).
New York. 10.55 a.m.—

October	6.03
January	6.35
March	6.54

New York. Noon Call.

October	6.14
January	6.38
March	6.56

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Oct. 13.
Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	165,000
Day's Exports to great Britain	20,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	48,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Oct. 13.

	Opening	Closing
October	4.31	4.38+.14
November		4.29+.13
December		4.29+.13
January	4.29	4.34+.13
February		4.38+.13
March	4.38	4.43+.14
April		4.47+.14
May	4.46	4.51+.13
June		4.54+.13
July		4.58+.13
August		4.61+.13
September		4.63+.13
October		4.66+.13
Middling Spot		4.67+.08

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool Oct. 13.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.06
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.18
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.30
Oomra, Good	3.68
Oomra, Fully Good	3.78
Oomra, Fine	3.93
Bengal, Good	3.53
Bengal, Fully Good	3.63
Bengal Fine	3.73
Scinde, Fully Good	3.63
Scinde, Fine	3.73
Scinde, Superfine	3.83

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 13.

Uppers.	
October	5.27
November	5.32
January	5.39
March	5.48
May	5.58
July	5.68
October	5.81
F. G. F. Spot	5.40

Bombay Cotton

HEAVY SHORT COVERING

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Stimulating advices from New York induced heavy short covering in the local cotton market. There was utter absence of offerings in view of damage to our cotton crop.

SCATTERED PROFIT-TAKING.

The market was expected to open at Rs. 175 for Broach A/M. delivery but less inclination shown by shorts to cover, induced long liquidation and prices after opening at Rs. 173/8 declined to Rs. 172/8.

HEAVY SHORT COVERING.

When the market showed resistance to lower levels, shorts came in to cover which in conjunction with buying by Japanese firms hardened prices. The covering was fairly large and prominent operator was reported to have covered about 10,000 bales putting prices up to Rs. 175.

GENERAL OPINION DIVIDED.

The market opinion is divided and looking to the easier tone in Wall Street and tightness of money, there are some who think it unsafe t be long of cotton after a rise of about Rs. 35 per candy.

BULLS CONFIDENT.

However, Bull operators are becoming more confident and there is a belief that the tide has turned and there is bound to be a steady improvement in trade conditions.

FURTHER RISE.

Short covering and scattered buying continued further and before the receipt of Liverpool opening cables prices advanced to Rs. 176.

LIVERPOOL OPENS FIRM.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of couple of points on parity with overnight New York close, but it again opened firm at a rise of 8 points. This news induced further buying.

RELAPSE TOWARDS CLOSE.

Bulls bought to their satisfaction and even short covered freely. The technical situation became weak, which with easier Liverpool cables, caused a sudden relapse. There was no buyer and vigorous selling was in full force which depressed prices to Rs. 173-4 and finally closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

OUTLOOK.

To-day's short covering and speculative buying has weakened the situation temporarily. Any further advance from America will be followed reluctantly at the moment. As a matter of fact most of the offerings were from ring operators who will save the market from a decline.

Broach A/M. 173/8.
Oomra D/J. 151/12.
Bengal D/J. 130.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 14.

Oct.	93.20 plus 1.10
Jan.	99.20 plus 2.30
April	99.40 plus 2.10

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Oct. 14.

95 G G Kesha & Co. Khandwa 162
100 do. Kafanja 158
200 do. Chandur 160-1/2
100 Bussan & Co. Khandwa 160
100 do. Dhamangaon 154
65 do. Hingoli 156
100 Volkart Bros. Sindh-American 188-1/2
100 do. do. 186-1/2
61 do. do. 180
100 Dawn Mill Datiya 142
150 Colaba Land Mill Ambalaa 148
114 Simplex Mill, Ambala 148
100 P R Vakharia Darwah Old 154-1/2

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 14.

Bengal	139/145
Mathia	144/153
Khandeish	148/154
Akola/Khamgaon	152/158
Nagpur/Wardha	160/165
Barsi/Pandherpur	148/157
Jalna/Aurangabad	147/154
Khandwa/Sanavad	156/159
Ujjain	160/167
Coompta	195/215
Kurangani/Cambodia	218/243

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 13/10/31	2214000	3358000
Receipts, Yesterday 13/10/31	165000	164000
Exports to date 13/10/31	1018000	1594000
Stock at Ports 9/10/31	3736000	3052000
Stock, Interior Towns 9/10/31	1141000	1099000
Stock at Liverpool, 9/10/31	736000	709000
Visible Supply 9/10/31	6359000	5696000
Quantity in Sight 9/10/31	3110000	4192000
Quantity out of Sight 9/10/31	1965000	1606000

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Oct. 14.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 32/5; highest Rs. 32/14; lowest Rs. 32/1; closing Rs. 32/12.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 32/2; highest Rs. 32/8; lowest Rs. 31/13; closing Rs. 32/7.

STOCKS & SHARES.

SCATTERED BUYING AND SELLING
Prices Rule Steady.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Firmness in cotton market created a better feeling on the Stock Exchange. Business was confined to narrow limits but the tone was fairly steady. After opening at about unchanged quotations, mill shares gained somewhat on scattered buying but a portion of the improvement was lost in the later trading. In the miscellaneous section, the feeling is somewhat better and prices assumed hard cling. Bombay Dyeing closed at close there was some profit taking which resulted in a small decline. Bombay Dyeing closed at 677/8 and Fazal at Rs. 328/12. Small shares like Pearls and New Greats were in good demand and prices were better by about Rs. 3/12 over the last close. Century shares also ruled steady. Burma shares after improving to Rs. 344/6 closed at Rs. 341/4. Tata Steel Ordinary shares tried to touch Rs. 30 but when they were near about some profit taking, put them down to Rs. 29 by the close.

Government securities ruled rather steady with some short covering. 3½ per cent. opened at Rs. 51/3 and gained annas four when scattered liquidation depressed prices by annas seven from the highest level reached. However, there was some revival of demand towards the close which rallied prices to Rs. 51/1.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Oct. 14.

Bombay Dyeing 680; 81; 78; 81; 77;
Century 206; 3; 5; 6; 4; 5.
Colaba 73, 75, 74, 75.
Crescent 52.
Fazul 325; 29; 33; 27; 28.
Indore 310; 8;
Madhowji 10;
Nagpur 285; 91; 86;
New Great 127; 23; 27; 23;
Pearl 186; 85; 83;
Simplex 52;
Swadeshi 220; 22; 20;
Burma 343; 45; 41; 40; 41;
Hydro 110; 9/11.
Tram 100; 101.
Deff. 325;
Ord. 29/8; 12; 4; 28/14; 29;
Bundi 14/4;
Indian 178; 75; 79; 76;
Katni Ord. 153 N.
Alcock 95; 91;

MILLS.
Bombay, Oct. 14.

100 Ahm. Advance	241-4
50 Apollo	1-2-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	**2-8**
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	677-8
250 Bradbury P.	**127-8**
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	205
500 Central India P.	405
100 Central India	263-4
100 Colaba	75
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	52-8
250 Currim.	**46-4**
250 David	**80**
250 Dawn	**150**
200 Ed. Sassoon	30
1 E.D. Sassoon D.	0-3-6
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	3-2
250 Fazulbhoy	328-12
100 Finlay	**66-4**
1000 Framji Petit	**150**
100 Gokak	81-14 x.d.
1000 Hindustan	**1290**
100 Indore-Malwa	308-12
250 Jamshed	**3-0**
50 Kastoorchand	7-6
100 Khatau	60
100 Kohinoor	115
250 Laxmi	697-8
100 Madhowji	10-8
250 Madras United	**260**
1000 Maneckji Petit	**700-0**
100 Meyer Sassoon	**20-0**
1000 Morarji	**310-0**
50 Mysore	**97-8**
200 New Great P.	**130**
200 New Great	123-2
100 New City	**43-12**
250 Pabani	95
250 Pearl	183-12
100 Phoenix	**270**
10 Premier	**1-0**
100 Shapurji	**6**
1000 Sholapur	1540
250 Simplex	52-8
100 Swan	65
100 Swadeshi	220
25 Tata P.	**15**
25 Tata	21-4
500 Vishnu P.	577
500 Vishnu	1140
1000 Western	657-8xd.
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	**63**
50-25 Central	13-10
£10-5 Eastern	62
500 Imperial	862-8
500-125 Imperial Cont.	213-12
100-50 India	73-4
5 Union	2-13-6
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	14-4
70 Gwalior	58
250 Indian	176-4
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	**102**
40 Katni Def.	50
100 Katni	153-12
10 Punjab P.	8-10
10 Punjab	7-8
100 Shahabad	170
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	**7-8**
15 Jupiter	**6-12**
15 New India	15-2
200-130 Oriental	1400
10 Vulcan	4-10
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	100
1000 Andhra Val. P.	**975**
1000 Andhra Valley	585
50 Bom. Tram P.	61-12
50 Bom. Tram	100-10
100 Tata Hydro P.	**103-12**
100 Tata Hydro	103-11
1000 Tata Power P.	1066-4
1000 Tata Power	343
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	872-8
100 Amritsar Patti	**96-8**
100 Central Province	70-4
100 Dho. Barramati	**75**
100 Guzrat	**39-8**
100 Mandra Bhoa	**60**
500 Tapti Valley	562-8
MINING.	
10 Central India	**0-5**
10 Shivrajpur	11-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	108-12
150 Tata Steel 2 P.	48
30 Tata Steel D.	325
75 Tata Steel	29
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	91-4
250 Bom. Steam P.	**200**
250 Bom. Steam	166-4 x.d.
50 Bom. Telephone	39-12
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-10
125 Bombay Burma Old	341-4
50 Bom. Burma New	119-6
100 Ind. Bleaching	134-6
15 Scindia	6-2
3½ p.c. Govt. Paper	51-14-0
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	9016

MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 14.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 23/32.
D D 1/5 3/4

LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/5 3/4 Oct Nov.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/5 13/16
Banks buying D D 1/5 7/8.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32. Oct.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 Nov/Decr.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/32 January.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T T 350
Banks Selling T T 350
Banks Buying T T 345

PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 692.
Banks buying D D 762.

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 174 nominal.
Banks buying 60 days 160.

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 88 1/8.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 113 1/4.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 153 1/8.

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 70.

CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 3.87 13th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/7 7/8 14th inst.
Japan/London 2/6 3/4 13th inst.
London/Paris 98.60 13th inst.
London/Belgium 27.50 13th inst.
London/Switzerland 19.75 13th inst.
London/Italy 75.35 13th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £5:6:9, 12th inst.; £5:6:6 13th inst.

Silver London Ready 17½ 12th inst.; 17-1/4 13th inst.

Silver London Forward 17-11/16 12th inst.; 17½ 13th inst.

Silver New York Ready, closed, 12th inst.; 30 13th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 5-25/32 p.c., 12th inst.; 5-25/32 p.c. 13th inst

London Discounts 6 Mos 6-3/16 p.c. 12th inst.; 6-5/16 p.c. 13th inst

Imperial Bank Rate 3 p.c. Bank of England Rate 6 p.c.

Money:—Call 5 p.c. 3 Mos 6 per cent. 6 Mos 6 per cent.

Tone:—Easier.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 14.
Bales.

Barsi-Nugger	41
Berar	101
Dhollera	64
N.-W. Provinces	116
Broach	13
Coompta-Dharwar	132
Westerns-Northerns	102
Egyptians	47
Cotton	616
	Cwts.
Wheat	398
Linseed	614
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	29
Gingellyseeds	234
Poppyseeds	13
Groundnuts	13,675
Castorseeds	2,899
Rice	2,433
Myrabollams	337
Coal	1731 tons.

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LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London Oct. 13.

Chartered Bank of I A & China £11.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £25.

P. & O. Banking Corporation £6

National Bank of India £27-1/2

Funding Loan 4 per cent £53-1/2.

Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent £73-1/2.

Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £97-1/2.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 £37-1/2.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £41-1/2.

Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £47.

Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £63.

Consols 2-1/2 per cent £54.

War Loan 5 per cent £96-3/8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £30-3/4.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Oct. 13.

Silver: Market is quiet.

Spot	17-1/4
Forward	17-1/2

LONDON GOLD.
London, Oct. 13.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £5-6-6

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Oct. 13.

Interest day to day Loans 4 per cent.

Interest 7 days' Market Loans 4-3/4 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-25/32 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 6-5/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-7/8 per cent.

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1931.

Conditional Release Of Bengal Detenus?

GOVERNOR SOUNDS M. L. C'S.

Story Of Prohibitory Order Against Subhas Bose

MR. GOSWAMI'S SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

"Liberty" is reliably informed that at the interviews that His Excellency the Governor of Bengal granted to certain members of the Bengal Legislative Council when His Excellency was in Calcutta recently, His Excellency expressed the view that if the detenus were prepared to make statements that they would not engage or take part in revolutionary activities, he was prepared to consider the question of their release. It is not known whether His Excellency expressed himself in a similar strain during the several interviews he granted to Srijut J. M. Sen Gupta in Calcutta.

It is rumoured that Srijut Pratul Ganguli who belongs to Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta's group and a few other detenus may be released.

JUTE WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

MR. GOSWAMI INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed by "Liberty" representative Sjt. T. C. Goswami said:—

The report of yesterday's vast Labour rally at Jagatdal, under the presidentship of Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, which has appeared in some of the newspapers (e. g. "The Stateman",) has not taken me by surprise. Every single sentence in that report is a premediated falsehood. The agency through which this report has found its way into these newspapers can be easily traced. The facts are as follows:—

When Sjt. Subhas Ch. Bose reached Shyamnagar, on his way to the Jute Workers' Conference, he was received by prominent workers of the locality. As he passed the Jagatdal Bazar, a large crowd of people were waiting to receive him. He stopped opposite the Khaddar Institution, where he was garlanded, and where a procession was formed. As Chairman of the Reception Committee, I was with Sjt. Bose. The number of people who formed the procession cannot of course, be accurately estimated; but I think there were a hundred thousand people. There was perfect order in the procession. Of course, progress was slow, not only because of the number of people in the procession but also because these men from time to time stopped to give the President an ovation. There was absolutely no hostility towards him; on the contrary the shouts of "Subhas Babu-ki-jai" seemed entirely spontaneous.

A FALSE STATEMENT.

At the Conference, it was a sea of heads. Inspite of the fact that we had to wait more than a quarter of an hour for the lights, the vast assemblage was entirely peaceful. Only once—and that before the lights arrived—one Siddique, who "to my knowledge" had been trying to stir up trouble on behalf of a set of men ottempted to speak disparagingly of Sj. Bose. He was told to "shut up" by many of those present. A few of his men did try to create some noise. But so insignificant was this attempt, confined as it was to one little portion of the gathering, that it did not last more than a few minutes. One thing became obvious to me. Whereas a procession of a hundred thousand men had brought out only two or three police constables, a considerable number of them appeared on the outskirts of the assemblage, but some time after the attempt to create a scene had completely subsided. Apparently the plan did not work to time; with the result that the statement that "the timely arrival of the police saved the situation" is a lie both in essence and as a matter of detail. I want to state definitely that there was at no time during the procession and the meeting any occasion whatsoever for police intervention. The immense gathering was not merely peaceful but absolutely silent during Sjt. Bose's long but impressive speech. During the hour and a half that Sjt. Bose spoke, the silence was such as I had never before known in a similar gathering.

I KNOW WHO THEY ARE.

But there were people who were trying to make mischief. I received anonymous letters and telephone messages; unfortunately for those responsible for them, I was in no doubt as to their identity. Two of these came to me and actually told me that there would be a 'golmal' if I did not postpone the Conference. Eventually they practically admitted that a certain Labour Union, which had been shamelessly exploited for a number of years by some men, could not tolerate the idea of a Conference of jute workers. The police and the local Magistrate know the names of these mischief-makers very well. It is, therefore, significant that, instead of taking any action against them, they were so anxious to prevent the completion of a Conference which had commenced with so much promise of success.

PERFECT NON-CHALANCE

The service of orders "under Section 144" to-day, with the deliberate object of stopping today's meeting, brought me into contact with the Sub-Divisional Officer of Barrackpore and the Assistant Superinendent of Police in charge of the area concerned. Both these young men seemed so non-chalant about their duties and responsibilities that I found it difficult to carry on a serious conversation on the actual situation. The S.D.O. had not even heard—at least so he almost swore—of the Conference till late this morning; and yet he signed his orders "under Section 144"—one prohibiting Sjt. Bose from entering Jagatdal and another forbidding the holding of the meeting. I wish I could convey to the public the impression that I formed during these hours of the administration of a large Sub-division like Barrackpore, which extends from the outskirts of Calcutta to Kanchrapara. I told the S.D.O. (Mr. Worth) that by sending such a large number of policemen to the place where the meeting was to take place, with orders to disperse the meeting he was really provoking trouble where there was none.

When I arrived at the meeting at Jagatdal there were thousands of people assembled. The police were present in very large numbers but I am glad to say they did not resort to violence I could not help feeling that my warning earlier in the afternoon had a salutary effect on them. The fact was that the vast crowd was peacefully but eagerly awaiting the arrival of the President, who, however, had been arrested on his way even before he had crossed the confines of Jagatdal "elaka."

THERE ARE OTHERS TOO.

I can confidently say that the local mischief-makers, who have little following in the locality, and whose names the local police know as well as myself, were not the only people interested in the break-up of the Conference. But they failed miserably in their efforts to prevent a magnificent demonstration of confidence in Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose. While Sjt. Bose was a prisoner at Nwapara Thana, thousands of agonised voices were crying out: "Subhas Babuki-jai." I felt proud of these men who showed such dignified indifference to the police terror which had been staged.

I think it is permissible for me to say that I have considerable interest in peace in the locality; and it has always been my concern to see that intercommunal harmony is maintained and fostered. On this occasion I have found that the feeling between the two communities has been one of friendliness and co-operation. It is only too easy to trot out the "communal" bogey; those who do that are not the people who have even helped or wanted to help communal harmony.

JAILED FOR A YEAR

Mrs. Shakuntala Devi and Mrs. Laxmi Devi, two ladies of Simla, who preferred going to jail to furnishing security for making "seditious" speeches.

EXPORT OF GOLD IS "DANGEROUS"

Aggrawals Condemn Govt. Currency Policy.

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

Under the auspices of the Aggarwal Mahasabha, Aggarsian Jayanti was celebrated with great eclat. Mr. Deviprasad Khaitan presided.

Sjt. Basantilal Murarka told the significance of the Jayanti and appealed the audience to unite and reform the society.

Sjt. Padamraj Jain made an impressive speech emphasising the necessity of eradicating the illogical irrational and extravagant social ceremonies. He strongly condemned the fiscal policy of the Government of India of pegging the rupee with the unstable sterling.

GOVT. EXCHANGE POLICY CONDEMNED.

Mr. Deviprasad Khaitan told the meaning of Exchange and Crossrate and that said export of gold was dangerous to India. There were contributory factors and working of inexorable economic laws were responsible for the rise and fall of prices. He said that prices in India were not in parity with the fall of exchange and that the Government of India was acting irresponsibly ignoring the unanimous demands of the Indian Legislature, commercial institutions and the whole public in the matter of Exchange and Financial Policy.

STARVING SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Hyderabad Teachers Protest Against Grant-Cut.

(From A Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Sind), Oct. 10.

At the general body meeting of the Hyderabad (Sind) Secondary Teachers Union a resolution was unanimously adopted vehemently protesting against the proposed 5 per cent. cut in Government Grant to aided schools. Though entitled according to Grant in Aid Code to receive grant on the 1/3 basis, the Secondary Schools for the last ten years have been receiving much less than their due grants and have been, at the reduced grants making, two ends meet with great difficulty. These difficulties will greatly increase now that the maximum number of boys has been fixed as low as 35 pupils in the lower standards and 40 in the higher standards thus reducing considerably the income of the school and the several itemss of expenditure admissible in the past are being disallowed. The Union therefore requests the Government not to starve any further the secondary education by adopting the retrogade proposals of the Retrenchment Committee.

NAVA DURGA CELEBRATIONS IN VILE PARLE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILLE PARLE, Oct. 12.

The Navadurga Celebration Committee has framed a very interesting programme for the week which began from to-day.

But Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt who presided over to-day's functions in the absence of Sjt. K. F. Nariman stressed on the audience the necessity of celebrating such festivals with a view to national awakening and urged that the festivals should be kept open to all irrespective of the castes. For festivals are the backbones of the national life.

GANDHI WEEK CELEBRATIONS AT SANTA CRUZ

Public Concert By Gujarati Hindu Mandal

(From Our Correspondent.)

SANTA CRUZ, Oct. 13.

Last function in connection with the "Gandhi Jayanti" came off on the 10th instant at 8-30 p. m. The Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal with the help of young girls gave a public concert, consisting of various short pieces of diologues, garbas and recitations, under the presidentship of Mrs. Kamalabehen Sonawala.

The function attracted a good deal of attention of the public and rush for the tickets was so great that the mandal had to repeat their whole programme on the 11th instant at 5-30 p.m.

The proceeds are going to be utilized for the conduct of all the classes conducted by the mandal. Mrs. Sonawala gave a donation of Rs. 500 to further aid the mandal in their various activities. The Khadi sale during the Week was very brisk.

KARACHI POLICE PATTED ON THE BACK

KARACHI, Oct. 14.

Adressing the officers and men of the Karachi Police at the Ceremonial Parade held this morning Mr. R. E. Gibson, Commissioner of Sind commended their work in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement, distributed rewards to several officers and said.

"The Police in other districts were also subjected to an additional strain by Civil Disobedience but to nothing like the same extent as the Karachi police. throughout the movement you did good work.

You went through long hours of standing to, not seldom being abused but not permitted to retaliate and you endured this without complaining.

The enemies of law and order often attempted to seduce you from the Government service but not one of you resigned."—A. P.

News In Brief.

Srinagar.—A public meeting of the Hindus of Jammu characterised the Muslim demands following His Highness proclamation giving amnesty to Muslim political prisoners as preposterous. The meeting resolved to ask Government not to pass orders on Muslim demands without considering Hindu demands to be presented in three weeks.—A.P.

A public meeting of the Depressed Classes held at Bandra on Sunday, a resolution was passed condemning "the attitude of Mr. Gandhi towards their political demands and emphatically declaring that no constitution would be acceptable to them which did not embody their demands put forth by their representatives Dr. Ambedkar and Rao Bahadur Shrinivasan.

Munshyaganj (Dacca).—Over 100 deaths from cholera which has broken out in epidemic form in Srinagar and Serajdikhan police station areas as a sequel to the recent flood are reported to have taken place in the course of last few days. The victims include three Chaukidars.—A.P.

Surat.—Tapti floods are subsiding and the water level is at 85. The bridge over the Tapti is open for traffic. Steps have been taken to clear up main roads adjoining villages.—A.P.

JAPAN'S CONCERN FOR HER NATIONALS

Conditional Withdrawal Of Troops

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Geneva.—At the afternoon meeting of the League Council, the Japanese representative Mr. Yoshizawa in a long statement, reiterated that Japan would withdraw her troops to the Railway Zone as soon as she saw that Japan's nationals were no longer endangered. He urged the Chinese Government seriously to try to check anti-Japanese agitation and draw up in a common agreement with Japan on the preliminary basis of such a nature as to permit the re-establishment of normal Sino-Japanese relations.

Dr. Sze in reply, read telegrams reporting that Japanese aeroplanes, to-day, bombed the open towns west of Mukden. He said direct Sino-Japanese negotiations were impossible at present, and, therefore, China appealed to the League.—Reuter.

CENTRAL BODY TO DEVELOP INDIAN OIL INDUSTRY.

Imperial Agricultural Council's Proposal.

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is now collecting opinions from various commercial and other similar bodies, on the proposal to establish a central body on the lines of Indian Central Cotton Committee to take up research work on oil seeds and products. It appointed a committee to consider the steps to be taken to encourage and develop Indian oil crushing industry, under the Chairmanship of Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

At the recent meeting of the Committee it approved of a programme of work which includes:

1. (a) Improving oil seed crops and oil-bearing trees as regards yields, quality of products by introducing or evolving new varieties by investigations on methods of cultivation, manurial requirements of the crop, storage of seeds to be used for oil making, uses to which the oils and oil-cakes may be put. (b) Investigating methods of utilising fibres of linseed for commercial purposes and devising other methods for enriching the agriculturists. (c) Investigating the most economic means of utilising cotton seed. (d) Propaganda to induce farmers to sow the best varieties and adopt the best methods of cultivation, manuring, storage and treatment of seed including cleaning and grading, etc.

CHEAPENING OF FREIGHT RATE.

2. Cheapening or adjusting of railway and steamer rates of freight on raw and finished products, so as to facilitate the distribution of finished products.

3. Helping village presses and larger scale oil-factories by—(a) Advice as to improved methods of preparing and pressing seeds and refining oils for home use and export, (b) advice as to the most efficient machinery, (c) subsidies, loans, etc.

4. Import duty on oil machinery and spare parts; cost of their inland transport delays, breakages, etc.

5. Levying an export duty on oil seeds and oil cakes as a means of encouraging the oil industry.

6. (a) The establishment of a Central Body on the lines of the Indian Central Cotton Committee to take up research on oil-seed crops and products, marketing problems and to deal with the matters of concern to the agriculturist, to the factory owner, and to the trader. (b) Question of levying a cess for the above purpose.

ADVANCE KHADDAR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILLE PARLE, Oct. 13.

It will be remembered that in response to the call of the Congress President, Villa Parle made a bold bid to sell khaddar worth Rs. 6,000. Thanks for the self-denying lady workers' activities, the figure has already been double. About Rs. 10,500 has been cashed already and some orders are still pending realisation.

Indian Unemployed In Natal

RESPONSE TO SIR KURMA'S EFFORTS FOR RELIEF

MERCHANT OFFERS EMPLOYMENT FOR 200

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Pietermaritzburg.—Appeal for the relief of Indian unemployed in Natal, of whom there are 1,800 in Durban alone is expected to be made to India. As a result of the efforts of Sir Kurma Reddi a fund has been opened for relief purposes, and a Durban merchant named Paruk has offered employment for 200 Indians on his Sugar Estates. Other similar offers are being made by other wealthy Indians.—Reuter.

CAPE PROVINCE WATCHES BRITISH ELECTIONS

To Abandon Gold Standard Or Not, The Question

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Cradock.—(Cape Province).—The Minister of Interior announced here to-day that Government would wait for British elections before deciding whether to abandon gold standard or not.—Reuter.

REHABILITATION OF SILVER ...

Question To Be Submitted To World Conference

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Washington.—A recommendation to the Governments who are members of the Pan-American Union to consider the submitting of the question of rehabilitation of silver to the world Conference was passed by Fourth Pan-American Commercial Conference which concluded here to-day.

TEA CONSUMPTION IN INDIA

Decline Of 10 Million Pounds In 1930 ...

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The co-operation of the Governments of the principal rubber-growing countries in the International Rubber Conference was suggested by Mr. E. Miller presiding at the annual meeting of Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield.

TEA CONSUMPTION PROSPECTS.

Referring to tea, Mr. Miller said although there was a reduction of 16 million pounds in the world consumption of tea in 1930, there was an increase in the United Kingdom of about ten millions pounds. The decline in consumption in India was estimated at 20 million pounds. He expected that low prices would induce the Eastern countries to consume more tea, and, consequently, the world consumption in 1931 was expected to equal the 1929 figure.—Reuter.

"CHRONICLE" GANDHI NUMBER

The "Mahratta" writes::—

"The Bombay Chronicle" (Special Gandhi Number, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay). This number is issued in honour of the 63rd birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. It is full of varied articles on Mahatmaji's life and career and of photos of Gandhiji in various modes and moods. Messages have been published from the pens of Sardar Patel, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Col. Wedgwood and others in England and elsewhere. In addition to articles, a letter written by M. Gandhi to the late Haki Ajmal Khan in 1922 from jail, has been usefully inserted in the number. This memorial number gives, in brief compass, the main features of Mahatmaji's manifold activities and also the main points in his philosophy.

CABLE ITEMS

London.—The Unilever Ltd. have declared an ordinary interim dividened of four per cent. —Reuter.

London.—As the result of an X-ray Examination of Earl Jellicoe, bulletin states there is no reason for undue anxiety.—Reuter.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY COTTON CROP

Acreage Decrease 3.6 Per Cent.

SPOTTED CONDITION.

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Second Memorandum on the Cotton Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the season 1931-32.

(1) On an average of the five years ending 1929-30 the area under Cotton in the territory to this forecost relates has represened some 29.1 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

This territory (included in the clusive of the Indian State of Baroda which on an average, occupies about 3.0 per cent. of the total area under the croc in the whole of India.

(2). The figures given in the present report relate to the varieties of cotton grown in the Bombay Presidency. For estimates of the remaining crop refer to Baroda Forecast for "Dholera" and "Broach" and to Hyderabad Mysore and Madras Forecasts for "Barsi and Nagar", "Kumpta and Dharwar" and "Westerns". Estimate for the whole crop is available also in the All-India Cotton Forecast published in the Indian Trade Journal.

(3). The figures for 1931-32, shown in his Forecast, relate to the Cotton Crop shown between April and July 1931 in the case of the Early Varieties which are grown principally in the Deccan and Sind and to the Cotton Crop sown in August-September 1931 in the case of the Late Varieties which are grown chiefly in Gujarat and Karnatak.

ESTIMATE UPTO 1ST OCTOBER 1931.

Information incomplete. Total area so fra reported and estimated under early as well as late varieties of cotton in Bombay Presidency proper 3,311 thousand acres in British districts and 1,377 thousand acres in Indian States. In Sind, 232 thousand acres in British districts and 7 thousand acres in Indian States of Khairpur. Grand total in Presidency including Sind 4,927 thousand acres; 3.6 per cent. below corresponding area last year but nearly up to the decennial average at same date. Classified by varieties, the total area of 4,927 thousand acres is distributed thus among different varieties: Dholera 1,327, Broach 568, Khandesh 1,139, Barsi and Ahmednagar 249, Kumpta and Dharwar 1,172, Westerns 133, and Sindhi 239 thousands acres.

In the British Districts of the Bombay Presidency there is a general increase in area under cotton. The total area (British and States) however, decreased due to incomplete information from Indian States. In North Gujarat the condition of crop was rather precarious till the beginning of August for want of sufficient rains but the crop is now progressing satisfactorily due to beneficial September rains although its growth is reported to have become stunted in parts due to heawy rain in August. In South Gujarat the crop suffered in the beginning from hot weather and had to be resown, but favourable rain in September benefited the crop, and a normal yield is expected. In North Deccan the crop is progressing well in light soils but suffering in heavy soils due to continuous rain. In Nasik district on the other hand the crop suffered due to lack of moisture resulting in probable reduction in yield. In South Deccan the crop has been spoiled by continuous rain in dry areas and its yield is likely to be affected, though late sown crop in Satara district is progressing well. On the canals in Deccan, picking of cotton is reported to have been commenced. In Karnatak there has been good rain all over the division and sowings of Kumpta and Upland Cottons which were delayed in east for want of sufficient rain in the beginning are now in full swing. Early sown cotton is progressing satisfactorily. In Sind condition of crop on the whole is good and early sown American Cotton is being picked. However, shedding of flowers and bolls and attacks of boll-worm on the Jamrao Canal and in Larkana district are reported.

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